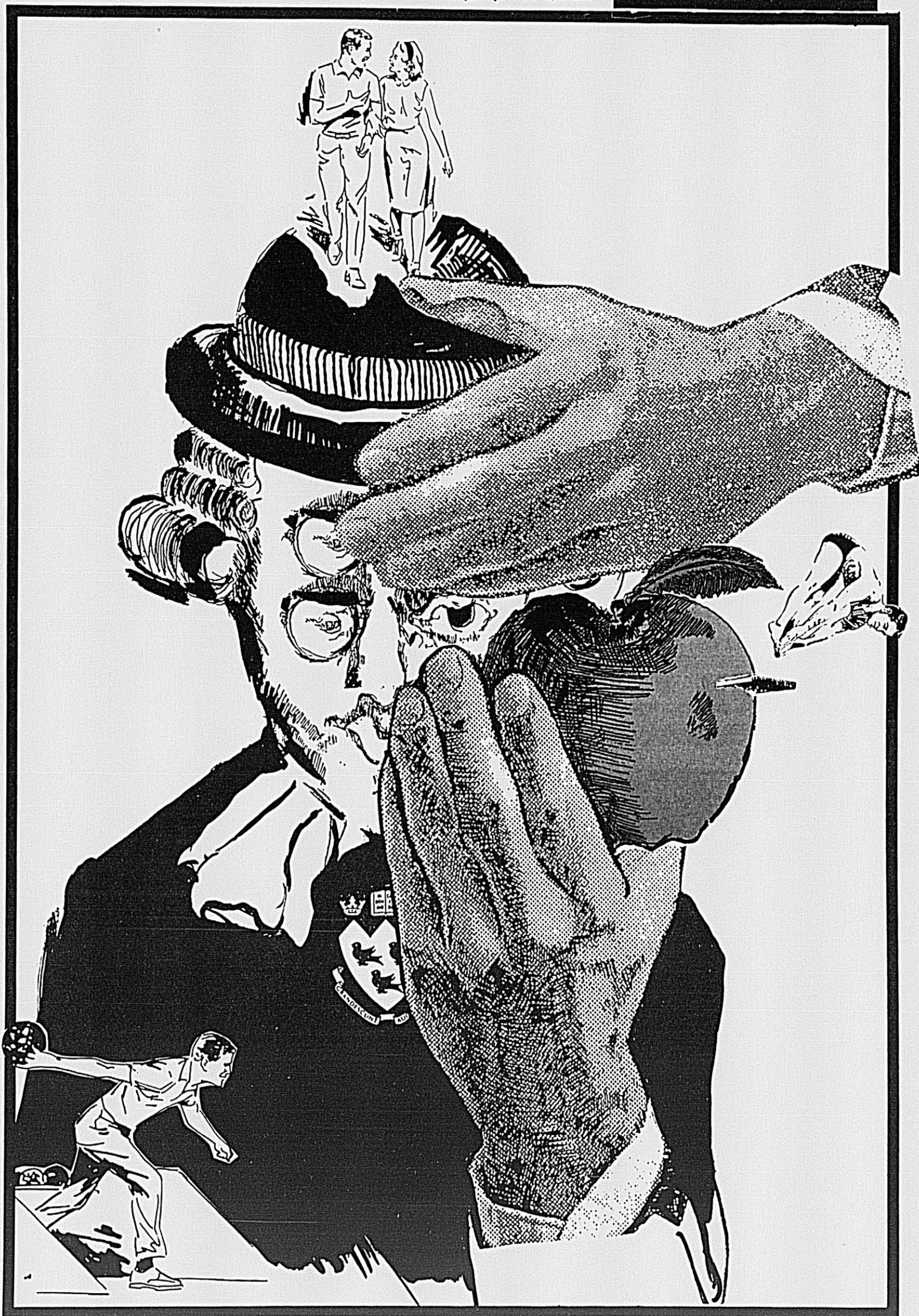


# the McGill DAILY

Volume 79, Number 1.

Tuesday, September 5, 1989.

Inside:  
**Survival Guide**  
Special pull-out  
section







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On page 4



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# For enquiring minds

## Survival Guide

### Profile: The McGill Daily

Everything you ever wanted to know and more...Produced by a crew of subversive students in the dead of the night, it's the only daily student paper in Canada.

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### Exclusive! The Student Handbook fiasco

The first scintillating Students' Society fiasco of the year. Will there be more to come?

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### Research for the military

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### SAFE SEX SPECIAL

We've got the how-to guide to safe frottage, sucking, watersports, fucking, licking, sucking, hugging, kissing, and petting. For women, for men, for everyone. Rip this out and put it on the fridge for all your roommates and lovers to see.

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### The Media in Montréal

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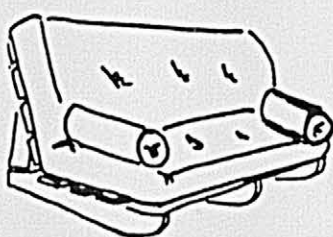
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# USER'S GUIDE

## The Daily Publications Society

The McGill Daily is published by the Daily Publications Society (DPS), a non-profit corporation which is independent from all other campus student organizations. All McGill students pay a small yearly fee to the DPS. This fee is collected by the university and used to publish the McGill Daily.

As a body incorporated under the Canada Corporations Act, the final decision making body of the society is a Board of Directors. This Board is made up of three staff representatives, elected by the staff of the Daily and six student representatives elected by the students at large in campus elections each spring. Any questions or complaints about the organization can be addressed to the members of the Board of Directors. The student members especially are there to represent the student body within the organization. Board members can be contacted through the Daily business office, room B-17 in the Union Building.

## The Staff

Any member of the DPS can become a staff member of the McGill Daily. Non-members of the DPS may also become staff members, although they must be granted their vote by staff.

To become a voting staff member, an individual must have done one of the following:

- Write and have published six articles.
- Have six graphics or photographs published.
- Do twelve hours of production work.

You do not have to be a staff member to work on the paper.

Staff members are expected to attend staff meetings after attaining their vote as they continue to contribute to the paper. An individual loses his or her staff vote if he or she miss three weekly staff meetings in a row.

All staff meetings are open to everyone. Everyone who attends has speaking rights, however only staff members may vote.

## The Editorial Board

There are, at present, 15 members of the Daily editorial board. Editors are elected by staff each spring and by-elections are held when necessary during the year as positions become vacant.

The positions are filled by individuals from staff who show a commitment to the paper and who prove outstanding competence in a department or area within the structure of the organization.

The Daily is run democratically by a large staff. The members of the ed. board have no more voting power than staff members, and cannot make any decisions about the paper without staff.

# DAILY

The ed. board is responsible for the all aspects of the paper's production. Any questions about the ed. board can be directed to any of its members, who can be found in room B-03 of the Union Building just about any time day and night.

## News and Features

The news department is run by the Co-ordinating News Editor, Karen Valihora. News is a crucial aspect of the Daily. Coverage of Students' Society, other student groups, the faculty and administration, other McGill happenings, the city as well as national and international events of concern to students continues throughout the year, and usually appears in the front pages of the paper.

Features are longer pieces which concentrate on issues, rather than events. More in depth than news stories, features are a forum for extensive investigative work and encompass a greater range of styles. Features usually appear opposite the editorial page.

## Notes From Below

Announcements concerning the Daily's operations or messages from the staff to the student body appear under the heading 'Notes From Below'. It is not a regular feature of the paper and is not the same as a comment or editorial.

## The Supplement

The Daily publishes an arts and culture issue every Thursday. Movies, music, theatre, art and cultural baggage are all reviewed by a tasteful discerning staff, in the Daily's most well-read issue. The Supplement accepts submissions from people who are interested or interesting. Contact editor Egg for details.

## Comments, Editorials

Comments on a wide variety of issues appear regularly on the editorial page (usually page four) of each regular issue. They are written and signed by Daily staff members.

Editorials are rare. They are signed by the staff as a whole, meaning they have been discussed and voted on by the staff. They will also appear on the ed. page.

## Daily français

Le Daily français célèbre cette année son douzième anniversaire. Douze ans! Cela semble une éternité et pourtant... Déjà en 1977, les fondateurs de ce qui s'appelait alors "l'édition française" soulignaient l'apathie des francophones mcgillois et dénonçaient les divers problèmes auxquels les francophones faisaient face. Aujourd'hui, nous continuons à parler des francophones, bien sûr. Mais nous nous voulons une porte ouverte sur la communauté mcgilloise en général et aussi sur le monde étudiant.

Le Daily français, c'est également une chance d'apprendre sur les tas les rudiments du journalisme. C'est aussi l'occasion de rencontrer des gens venant d'autres horizons géographiques, parfois. Bref, un moyen de découvrir le monde qui s'ouvre en dehors de vos livres. C'est aussi un moyen de se faire des ami-c-s dans un monde universitaire souvent un peu inhumain par son gigantisme.

Le Daily français, c'est aussi un hebdomadaire publié à 16000 exemplaires. Toute une occasion de vous faire connaître!

Mais le Daily français, c'est avant tout vous, le lecteur ou la lectrice, l'étudiant ou l'étudiante qui pense que peut-être il ou elle pourrait écrire dans le journal aussi... Si vous voulez nous aider (journaliste, dessinateur ou dessinatrice, photographe, monteur...) n'hésitez pas à nous contacter. Nous avons besoin de vous pour que le journal marche. Aucune expérience n'est nécessaire. Nous accueillons tout le monde: francophones, anglophones, vert, violet carcéuté...

Si tu es intéressé-e à faire partie de l'équipe Daily français, viens nous rencontrer au local B-03 du Union Building. Si nous ne sommes pas là, laisse un message avec ton nom et numéro de téléphone. Tu peux aussi venir nous voir à notre première réunion qui aura lieu pendant la première semaine en septembre.

## Letters

The Daily welcomes letters to the editor from its readership. We are committed to printing all the letters we receive provided:

- They are 300 words or less.
- They are Typed legibly.
- They are not libellous, sexist, racist or homophobic
- They are signed by the author and the author's name, faculty and year are clearly indicated. If necessary anonymity can be arranged through prior consultation with staff.

## Hyde Parks

Named after the famous park in London in which speakers stand on soap boxes and vent their spleens to anyone who will listen, the Daily's Hyde Park space is provided for individuals or groups to comment gripe, vent their spleens or announce things that cannot be contained in a letter of 300 words. Hyde Parks may be up to 500 words in length, and are subject to the same condi-

tions as letters.

Hyde Parks are a hot item. Unlike letters, we do not guarantee that we will print unsolicited submissions. Arrangements for publication of a Hyde Park should be made with the Coordinating News Editor.

## Canadian University Press

The McGill Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP). CUP is a collective of over 50 university, college and CEGEP papers from across Canada.

CUP provides its members with a weekly news and features exchange, put together by regional and national CUP staff. CUP employs four regional bureau chiefs, a national news writer and a national president.

CUP runs a national advertising cooperative, Campus Plus, and organizes a national conference for delegates from its member papers in December.

# STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

The staff of this newspaper recognises that we live in a class society, and the important role the post-secondary education system plays in maintaining the existing social order. This role is reflected in the policies regarding the accessibility to post-secondary education and the resulting composition of the student body, in the content of the education we receive, and is evidenced by the future positions we are expected to occupy within the economic and social order.

The McGill Daily should also provide its readers with information and analysis of the nature and role of post-secondary education within the Canadian economic and social system, relate the current policies of financial cutbacks being waged against post-secondary education and other social services to the general economic crisis in Canada, and assist students in mobilising opposition against these policies.

Further, the McGill Daily should report on and critically evaluate the role played by the existing student organizations where they fail to recognise their responsibility to mobilise students.

The McGill Daily should also provide its readers with information and analysis of the economic order in which we all live, and should assist students to mobilise against the order where it is found to be preserving the class structure or to be oppressing women, gays and lesbians, minorities or others.

Within the optic of the above, the major object of this newspaper is to cover news fairly and to interpret ideas and events to the best of its ability to fulfil its primary role as an agent of social change.

This newspaper shall perform both an educative and active function, and shall support groups serving as agents of social change.

This newspaper shall use its relative freedom from commercial and other controls to ensure that what it does is consistent with its major object, and shall examine the issues that other media avoid.

## PEQ

La PEQ et ses journaux membres affirment que le rôle principal du journalisme étudiant est de promouvoir le changement social en défendant les droits étudiants et les droits de la personne. Ce rôle se concrétise dans le traitement d'information et d'analyse qui ne sont pas effectuées par la presse commerciale. Pour la raison suivante, la PEQ demeure indépendante politiquement de tout autre organisme.

La PEQ connaît cette année un regain de vie alors qu'elle publiera un bulletin de nouvelles nationales bimensuel. De plus, elle publiera un guide du journalisme étudiant et un annuaire des mouvements étudiants.

## Events

All McGill groups and organizations are encouraged to publicize their events in our free events column. Space limitations prevent us from publicizing events before the day they occur, but your event will be advertised on the day it occurs.

The deadline for submissions to the events column is 14h00 on the day prior to your event. Forms are available at the Daily office. The Daily reserves the right to edit submissions to the 'events' column.



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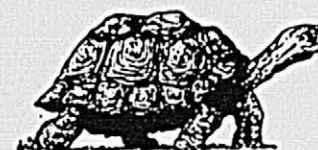
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# McGill handbook censored

by Francesca Lo Dico  
Québec Bureau  
Canadian University Press

McGill Students' Society executive had to scramble to fill the pages of their handbook this summer after firing the editors for trying to include "critical, negative and political" material.

Students now have two handbooks to examine—the Students' Society's school agenda or the alternative version which is being published in this issue of the *Daily*.

The editors of the Students' Society handbook were fired July 24, one week prior to publication, because the tone and point of view expressed were "negative and critical" according to SSMU President Santo Manna.

Jeanne Iribarne and Karen Valihora, who also hold editorial positions on the *Daily*, said they were "shocked" at the Students' Society Executive decision.

"This is a case of unprotected student employees and a publisher overstepping its rights," said Iribarne. The editors note that the position has no mandate, no constitution and no contract. The two were chosen from a number of candidates by a Students' Society nominating committee last March.

"The handbook contained the range of student opinion. We allowed criticism to inform students of problems, and to let them know that things can be changed," said Iribarne.

"They will want to get involved if they see things to fight for, some-

thing worthwhile, something worth doing," she said.

"Any other way and the handbook is dull and trite."

According to SSMU President Santo Manna, "the role of the student handbook is to inform students about the university and other subjects such as safe sex or student housing in Montréal."

"The handbook is not the place for negativity towards the Students' Society and university administration," said Manna. "It's supposed to make students feel good about coming to McGill."

expressed a negative position towards McGill.

"There are other media on campus—the *Daily*, the *Tribune*—which are vehicles for the range of student opinion," said Manna.

"We were not churning out propaganda to subvert the Students' Society," said Valihora.

"The point of view expressed in each article was tempered, could be compared with other points of view. Each article carried its own bias," said Valihora.

Valihora and Iribarne do not have copyright over work they did while

"They never gave us any specifics about what they found objectionable," said Valihora. "But it seemed to all come down to the Québec student politics article, which was critical of the Students' Society position on tuition fee increases."

"Students' Society has veto power over any article they think objectionable. Rather than veto the one article, they chose to censor the whole book, which is irresponsible."

"We kept getting vague demands for a 'positive and happy tone' throughout the handbook. I gather they wanted 160 pages of fluff. It certainly looks that way in the handbook they produced, starting with that cute little schoolbus on the front cover," said Valihora.

According to Manna, the executive had been in constant communication with Iribarne and Valihora, and had expressed dissatisfaction with the handbook many times.

"What we did was not draconian, we told them what our objections were, and things did not improve," said Manna. "We did what we thought was best to give students the kind of handbook they deserve."

The SSMU publishes a handbook every year that is distributed to about 15 000 students on campus. Manna said there were no delays to their handbook, which was produced in the final week, and it was available to students before the beginning of classes.

The SSMU Joint-Management committee approved the editors' proposed budget, which included the \$1400 typesetting salary, in the spring.

The editors requested a proper contract after they were appointed, but never received one. "From the start we were worried that editorial autonomy was never laid down on paper," said Iribarne.

Iribarne and Valihora should receive a \$1500 honorarium for the work completed during the summer, but they said they may sue the Students' Society for an additional \$1400 in typesetting services. Instead, Students' Society has said it will provide \$500 each in compensation.

A provincial Labour Standards Commission caseworker called the honorarium of a \$1000 for the three months of work "out and out exploitation," and said the editors should receive an hourly wage of \$9.50, in line with Québec labour standards.

According to Manna, "there's no way" Iribarne and Valihora will receive any of the promised salary for their work. He also said Students' Society will put together a job description for the position of handbook editor to avoid future conflicts.

"There's one area where we see eye to eye, (that there is no job description), but that should have no bearing on what happened this summer because we communicated our problems to the editors," he said.

## A handbook we deserve

When Students' Society President Santo Manna claimed censoring the 1989-90 McGill Student Handbook was necessary to "give students the kind of handbook they deserve," he took away their right to decide that for themselves.

Student publications hold our campus together. Through media, students' thoughts, ideas and opinions can be circulated in a free and unregulated manner, be it through letters or submissions of articles, in *The Daily*, the *Tribune*, various faculty journals, the *Pillar*, or *CKUT*. Censoring a student publication, produced by students for students, is unforgivable. It is the action of an elected executive more worried about its image and reputation than information transmission. Perhaps the Students' Society should stay out of the publishing business, if it cannot treat campus media with respect, or give it the freedom it requires.

Of course, publishers are under no compunction to publish the work of the editors they appoint. But not to do so, with no justification, is bad politics. Particularly bad politics when the real publishers of this handbook are the 16 000 McGill students who are members of the Students' Society. Theoretically, they are also free to contribute to their handbook, as well as read it.

The Students' Society executive clearly overstepped the bounds of the publisher's role. Instead of merely publishing the book, Students' Society wrote it, edited it and designed it, right in its very own offices. Probably the best way to publish effective propaganda is to keep total control. Why have editors at all?

Ironically, it was "political" content that the SSMU executive claimed was the reason for the censorship of a handbook that took three months and many students to prepare. So "negative and critical" was this handbook, almost every page of it was trashed, in favour of recycling handbooks from past years and reprinting articles left virtually unchanged, certainly not updated.

The 1989-90 McGill Student Handbook provides information about restaurants and bars that do not even exist. And by leaving them out, pretends many campus clubs don't. Although the editors prepared complete clubs listings, they were not used. The ones that were used were not credited to them.

SSMU also failed to credit those writers whose work they deemed fit to print. The 'Shake your booties' article, lifted from last year's handbook, did not credit the writer, Doug Hilton.

SSMU wanted no politics in their handbook. This proved difficult even for them. Giving less than half a page to gay and lesbian listings, and more than five for the publishers to introduce themselves is out and out political.

Of course, mismanagement, sloppy editing, poor contributions, and the handbook's complete lack of depth or insight is hardly surprising. This year's \$40 000 handbook was put out by a frantic Students' Society Executive in about a week.

The handbook editors were dismissed because they wanted to present McGill as something more than a "jungle" playland, and because they didn't believe a "positive and happy tone" was the most important thing in a student handbook. There's much more to interest us here than the bulge in SSMU VP Finance J.C. Vien's pants and four-floors parties. There are many things here that aren't positive and happy, beginning with 16 000 students. If we were all happy with the way things were and the way we were, we wouldn't be here. It's as simple as that.

Staff of The McGill Daily

## McGill Student Handbook



This year's handbook cover - destined for the trash can.

Articles about provincial education policy and the Québec student movement, aids and safe sex, and Montréal bookstores were some of those found objectionable. According to the executive, phrases such as "There are two schools in Canada that don't demand huge amounts of money from foreign students for tuition. McGill isn't one of them"

employed by Students' Society, but the handbook's 20 contributors pulled their work from the Students' Society handbook after the editors were fired, and handed it over to the *Daily*.

The editors said they were willing to make the necessary changes to satisfy the executive, but that they were never given the chance.





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## Post-Graduate Students' Society (PGSS) NOTICE OF

- 1) DEPARTMENTAL REPRESENTATIVES TO PGSS COUNCIL  
-one rep. for every 50 graduate students, max. 3
- 2) PGSS COUNCIL ELECTIONS  
-Speaker of Council  
-Judicial Advisory Board(3)  
-Monetary Affairs Committee (3)  
-Bar Committee (2)  
-Constitution Committee (3)  
-Internal Affairs Committee (4)  
-University Affairs Committee (2)  
-Teaching Assistant Committee (6)  
-External Affairs Committee (3)  
-Nomination Committee (4)
- 3) NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTIONS OF SENATE COMMITTEE POSITIONS  
-Committee for the Co-ordination of Student Services (1)  
-Committee on Academic Policy and Planning (1)
- 4) NOMINATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT TO SENATE COMMITTEES  
-Computing Committee (2)  
-Libraries (1)  
-Physical Development (1)  
-Disabled Students (1)

Nomination forms available at the door  
of Thomson House, 3650 McTavish

**DEADLINE:**

Thursday, 14th September 1989,  
5:00 p.m.

# McGill recycles

by Trefor Smith

The McGill administration has adopted the recycling project initiated by QPIRG last spring.

McGill got interested in recycling on campus over the summer and adopted the QPIRG recycling

project. QPIRG will retain only a small role in publicizing recycling at McGill.

The administration has hired a new "pick-up" company, Recouperation Energie, working presently for the MUC Police and UQAM, to manage paper waste on campus.

According to Aruna Handa, the QPIRG summer recycling co-ordinator, Recouperation Energie, a non-profit organization, "is completely different from any other company. It supplies all equipment and personnel." According to the company's contract, an institution the size of McGill can expect about a \$1000 return each year.

Jocelyn Gagnon, spokesperson for Recouperation Energie, said the value of the paper pays for the salaries of the collection workers.

QPIRG had originally planned

for recycling to become the responsibility of the administration, says Handa. She added that the administration's sudden action on the recycling issue would help boost the university's public image. "McGill was being shown up by UQAM," she said.

UQAM has had a full-scale recycling project managed by Recouperation Energie for the past three years.

McGill's pilot recycling project ended in May when the pick-up company that started in the spring abruptly ended its service. Says Handa, no papers were collected from the university until July.

No contract has yet been signed with the new company. Gagnon said that a contract will be signed with McGill after a limited trial period.

As the service did not begin until late July, Handa speculated that "the six month probationary period the company allows will lead the Administration into the new year before any contract is signed."

Recycling bins are presently available in ten buildings on campus. The Administration has agreed with QPIRG to expand the recycling project by 10 buildings each quarter.

"Right now we're pressing for a schedule of expansion," said Handa. QPIRG also plans to press the Administration to adopt a policy for the preferential purchasing of paper made from recycled pulp. "People are now beginning to realize that recycling is an integral part of any waste management system at an institution."

Derek Remsen, the Administration's new co-ordinator for recycling was unavailable for details or comment.

Handa says that if the Administration signs with Recouperation Energie the university will net \$2000 for each two year contract.



**The  
EAGLE  
has  
landed!**

**On page 4**



**Jobs For Students with  
HOSPITALITY MCGILL**

Are you interested in CASUAL WORK with a dynamic group of students, serving at McGill functions and helping to represent the University? If so, then you may be glad to know that HOSPITALITY MCGILL intends to hire new recruits this fall.

To apply, you must be a full-time student. Only Canadians or landed immigrants may apply and preference will be given to bilingual students with a related background. Hospitality McGill is run by the McGill Conference Office (398-3770; Room 20 in the Frank Dawson Adams Building).

The team of students will receive their training at various University special events and conferences. Training will be provided for the University Tour Program and the McCord Museum Security Guard's program. The experience gained can be fun - and profitable! Moreover working for Hospitality McGill can open up exciting careers in the hospitality industry.

To pick up your application, drop by the McGill Conference Office in the Frank Dawson Adams Building (3450 University Street, Room 20), from the information desk at the University Centre or from the Resource Centre (3480 McTavish Room 107 - 108). Completed application forms can be left at these locations on or before:  
**Friday, September 22, 1989 - DEADLINE.**

For further information, call McGill Conference Office at 398-3770.

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## EVENTS

**Tuesday, September 5**

- Trends in Soviet Environmental Policy: lecture by Marat Khabibullov. 11h in the ARTS Council Room, Arts Building.
- Student Christian Movement: Opening meeting and recruitment at 14h, the Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer St.

**Wednesday, September 6**

- GASP launching: launching of an alternative wimmin's magazine. 17h to 21h at l'essentielle bookstore, 420 Rachel E.
- McGill Choral Society: Rehearsal at 19h30 in room C310 of the Strathcona Music Building. Open to new members.

The Events column is published in every issue of the Daily. Events can only be published on the day of the event. Bring submissions down to the Daily in room B-03.



**Judicial Board rules fraternities are discriminatory****Frats get the boot**

by Susana Bejar

McGill fraternities and sororities won't be as visible on campus this year. Two groups representing the organizations have been thrown out of the student union building, and one councillor has lost his seat, after a judicial board found the groups to be discriminatory.

In the wake of a year of controversy surrounding fraternities, two McGill students took the Inter-Fraternity and Panhellenic Councils to the Students' Society (SSMU) Judicial Board in April, charging that they discriminate against many students.

Fraternities and sororities were charged with discriminating on the basis of financial status. All-male fraternities were also charged with gender discrimination.

The board ruled May 12th that the groups were in violation of the SSMU constitution - both the letter and spirit.

Jennifer August and Samantha Peeris cited Bylaw 7.03 of the SSMU constitution which says the society's clubs must be open to all students.

Ian Palm, Inter-Fraternity Council president, lost his seat as a club rep to students council, and both groups have lost their office space and about \$700 in council funding as a result of the ruling.

August said she was pleased with the judgement but "disappointed that the Judicial Board failed to take a strong stand on the issue of elitism."

"Most McGill students don't have the luxury of being able to fork over \$300 to belong to a club—a club which is supposed to be open and accessible to them in the first

place," she said.

"Fraternities are entirely private. They are accountable to neither the McGill University administration nor (student's council). They cannot, simply by banding together in the form of a council, receive accreditation for which they would not be eligible singly," the board concluded in its three page report.

"It is clear from the IFC constitution that the IFC is not open to all McGill students. Individual students may not join at all, and only those organizations recognized by the IFC may send representatives," it read.

The IFC picks and chooses its members. Membership in the Panhellenic council is restricted to members of the national Panhellenic. No mechanism exists to admit other organizations or individuals.

Both fraternities and sororities have been accused of upholding archaic traditions and norms.

"The Panhellenic Council is bound to laws and regulations dating from the 40s, 50s and 60s," said Peeris. "The latest was passed before I was born. Society has evolved and sororities are still plugging antiquated priorities and values."

Most McGill fraternities exclude women from membership.

"Virtually all fraternities limit membership by gender... Since these organizations directly contravene the requirement of openness to all students, so does the body that binds them together," the ruling stated.

But the board said it lacked evidence to decide on the question of discrimination on the basis of financial status.

"The dues levied by fraternities vary tremendously. In some cases

the financial burden of these dues presents an obstacle to free membership. In other cases this may not be so."

Council vice-president internal Ray Satherwaite said the ruling is a "dangerous precedent."

"It brings other clubs' constitutions into question. We're going to have to go through other clubs to see that they fit," he said.

"The decision was long overdue," said Peeris. "The ruling affirmed that these organizations have no place in SSMU."

Added August, "It now remains to be seen whether, without the sanction and support of the SSMU, they have a place at McGill."

**New J grade policy set**

by Linda Gyulai

McGill students are in luck this year - the new "J" Grade can be appealed. Formerly a draconian "zero" grade that could never be erased, the J-Grade can now be challenged.

According to a Senate decision in May, students can now appeal to a faculty committee when they believe they legitimately missed a final exam.

But the policy, introduced to smooth over grading discrepancies between faculties, seems to multiply them. Critics charge that the appeal process is too subjective, and introduces a new bureaucratic step into faculties that were doing just fine.

If the appeal fails to win approval by the committee, the grade

PUNCH AND PUNCH



of "J" remains on the student's permanent record. The grade still counts as a failure in the GPA and the CGPA. But there is one exception introduced with the new policy. If the student still receives a passing grade when the final exam mark is zero, the student may accept the passing grade. If the grade is a "D", the student can accept the mark and write a supplemental examination.

But students shouldn't chuck their alarm clocks out yet. The new policy states, "an honest mistake such as... oversleeping, etc. will not by itself be sufficient reason for granting a deferred examination."

Every faculty is required to set up a special committee of professors to decide on a student's claim.

McGill's Registrar, J. P. Schuller said, "I think it's a workable

solution and shouldn't cause difficulties administratively or to students' equity. It has to be applied across all faculties, that's the key to success."

But for smaller faculties that are flexible on missed exams because of the small number of students, there is no need for a committee.

"At the time [of the senate debate] I was incensed because Senate proposed a rigid bureaucratic response simply because Arts has a problem," said former Dean of Law Roderick Macdonald.

"I didn't vote in favour in Senate because I don't think it's a problem for our faculty," Dean of Engineering Pierre Bélanger said. "We run our own exams so if someone shows up late we just put him[sic] in an exam room."

"I'd rather not use that procedure because it has its defects," he added.

One potential defect is the subjectivity of decisions made by a committee.

"There's an element of subjectivity no matter what. This procedure is far less likely to be subjective or unreliable if, for example, a student appealed to his professor. A committee has some permanence and consistency," Schuller said.

"It's a waste of professional time to deal with things that were handled flexibly before by the Student Affairs Officer and Associate Dean," Macdonald said.

He believes the formula for success in his faculty is having an identified person such as the Student Affairs Officer or the Associate Dean, not an anonymous committee, make the decisions in such cases. He adds that the decisions should be public in order to hold the person accountable.

The new committees in each faculty will take into account the plausibility of the student's excuse, the overall academic record, any previous "J" Grades, performance in term work for the course and support of the appeal by the course instructor.

**McGill students will keep paying for athletics complex****Students' Society oversteps its bounds**

by Susana Bejar

Students' Society has breached its own constitution and ignored a judicial board ruling. Meanwhile, McGill students continue to fork over thousands of dollars for a new athletics complex that has failed to materialize despite seven years of promises.

In a referendum last March, McGill students voted to continue paying \$15 a year until 1991 towards a new athletics facility at the foot of Mount Royal. The referendum question stipulated that if construction was not begun by 1991, all collected funds would be funnelled into the existing athletic facilities on Pine Ave.

The referendum result was invalidated by the Judicial Board when it was charged that the executive-formed "yes" committee had been given no spending limit. But in a May council meeting, Students' Society (SSMU) retroactively set a spending limit for the committee, effectively undermining the Judicial Board's ruling.

According to the SSMU constitution, "all decisions of the Judicial Board shall be binding on the parties involved, and there shall be no appeal from a decision of the Judicial Board."

"It was not a decision we took lightly," said SSMU VP External John Fox.

"The rationale behind council's decision was that it's a question of the will of students, who

for the past seven years have committed themselves to raising the money for the new athletics complex. Can you let that be thrown out on a technicality?"

Students first began paying the \$7.50 per semester towards the unbuilt facilities seven years ago. Since then, construction of the new athletics complex has been repeatedly delayed by conflict between the university, the city and community groups.

Fox was in charge of the "yes" committee. He said that the failure to set a spending limit had no bearing on the election results.

"I discussed our spending limit with the CRO (Chief Returning Officer Joanna Wedge) and with Nancy Coté (1988-89 SSMU president) before the election. The limit retroactively set by council was the same as what we had discussed. And the committee's spending was way under the limit. There's no way the error affected the outcome of the election," said Fox.

The Judicial Board ruled according to electoral procedures set up by the SSMU constitution, that funding for committees must be set and publicly announced in advance to "alert any opposing Committee of what funds it will have access to."

"The possibility remained for the 'Yes' committee to use whatever funds it needed as

time progressed, preventing the corresponding 'No' committee from planning on its allotment of a specific sum," read the ruling.

A "No" committee was never formed against the referendum question.

SSMU President Santo Manna said, "We haven't tried to undermine the judicial board. It's just that in reading the decision it seemed clear that the executive committee did not purposefully or effectively abuse their power, and that the error made did not affect the outcome of the referendum."

"We would be throwing everything away because of an inconsequential error," he added.

Last semester's campus-wide elections were challenged as a whole on the basis of electoral irregularities. The only other referendum result overturned by the Judicial Board concerned increased graduate representation on the SSMU council, and was based on the fact that its "yes" committee was never ratified by council.

But "Council decided against taking retroactive measures for the grad error," said Manna. "You can't retroactively give people the chance to react to a Yes-committee."

"We didn't think the election errors actually affected the outcome of the referenda in either case, so we based our decisions on the severity of the error."



# Astro-turf hits Jeanne Mance park

by L. Fay Kristensen

The installation of artificial turf on a Jeanne Mance Park soccer field was halted for the second time last week by a temporary court injunction.

Granted by the Québec Superior Court to the Association for the Protection of Jeanne Mance Park on August 24, the injunction allows the citizens' association lawyer Dominique Neuman time to present her case.

Citizens are challenging the City's failure to consult with area residents before spending \$1.2 million to convert an existing grass field into one with artificial turf protected by a 2.1 metre-high fence and restricted access.

Work started June 19, when topsoil was removed to construct a drainage system. The job was finished when the first injunction was ordered on August 11. The second injunction is to decide if the City was correct in proceeding with the fence surrounding the new soccer field.

"I think that our legal case is stronger than the city's — not by much — so it all depends on the judge," said Bee McGuire, head of the Citizen's group.

A 3000 signature petition circulated by the group calls for natural grass, a lower fence than the planned 2.1 metres and free access to the field.

The petition supports affidavits written by two Montréal architects objecting to the loss of public green space, and traditional protection of heritage sites.

"If the judge allows this to happen he's giving the City a green

light to do almost anything," says MacGuire.

Jeanne Mance Park was declared an historic site in 1987 along with Mount Royal on the west side, and Avenue de l'Esplanade on the east. In order to make changes, the city heritage committee must be consulted. Citizen's complain that neither the heritage committee nor they were consulted.

"In the process of doing this thing, we are not changing anything, so we didn't go through a consultation with the public," said Parks and Recreation spokesperson Marthe Lawrence. "There is no change in the usage of the park. We are just putting more money on the ground."

Natural grass will be replaced by bright green artificial turf. While the natural grass field has been rubbed bare in some areas, creating a hard-packed dirt surface, citizens believe proper maintenance by the city would make the artificial turf unnecessary.

The contractors will only guarantee the field if it is protected by a 2.1 metre fence and access to it is restricted by lock and key. Area residents believe the fence, designed to dissuade vandals, will change the face of the park.

"Jeanne Mance is a recreation park. You have to maintain the equipment: that's why we have to put a higher fence — to protect the surface (of the artificial turf)," said Lawrence.

But MacGuire said the elbow-high fence previously surrounding the soccer field could be erected again to protect properly maintained natural grass.

Over the lower fence, you could



Renovating Jeanne Mance.

"shoot the breeze," says MacGuire, or "lift your kid into the field."

"All of a sudden, unilaterally and without offering anything in return, the City comes in and puts up a 7-foot fence and locks it with a key," she said.

Citizens want the soccer field to remain open to the public and not only to the organized teams that would gain access by making reservations.

"There is a very long and lovely heritage of multifunctionalism," says MacGuire, who includes in that heritage kite flying, picnic

lunches and ice skating.

"There will still be a skating rink," said Lawrence, "and there will be lighting installed."

The new rink is planned for the park's second soccer field. MacGuire claims that placing the rink there "is going to kill more grass. They'll take more of what little recreation space is left to us."

Citizens are also worried about increased and specialized use of the facilities. MacGuire worries athletes will arrive in cars from distant neighborhoods, creating a parking problem.

Citizens are also concerned about the risk posed by synthetic grass to athletes. Kachef mentions the abrasive burns athletes receive when they fall on synthetic grass. Robert Marien, an orthopedic surgeon, agrees that "you get more rug burn."

Running on grass is easier on bad knees, and grass is softer to land on because it does not have the concrete or asphalt base that artificial turf has. But artificial turf also lessens the risk torn ligaments because the smooth, well-maintained surface does not have the holes and ruts that a grass field does.

## Un réseau du nouvelles en français?

by Nicolas Desautels-Soucy

Le 25 août dernier, le CRTC (Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadienne) refusait à Radio-Canada la permission de lancer un réseau de nouvelles continues de langue française. Or, de l'avis de la Fédération nationale des communications (FNC), le CRTC s'est montré dans sa décision beaucoup plus sévère qu'avec le réseau de nouvelles continues de langue anglaise, Newsworld.

Louiselle Lévesque, secrétaire générale de la FNC explique que le CRTC reprochait à Radio-Canada de ne pas avoir soumis, lors de l'audience, de contrats d'affiliation avec les câblo-distributeurs, alors que de tels contrats n'avaient pas été exigés lors de la décision concernant Newsworld. Ces contrats n'ont été obtenus que quatre semaines avant la mise en onde de Newsworld.

D'après la FNC, cette exigence plaçait Radio-Canada dans la position délicate de « négocier avec des

entreprises qui ont tout intérêt à faire avorter le projet ». En effet Mme Lévesque, explique qu'un nouveau service entraîne des coûts supplémentaires sur la facture des abonnés du câble (à savoir, 42,5 centes par mois pour le nouveau service en question) et diminue leur nombre au grand dam des câblo-distributeurs. Mme Lévesque cite en exemple Télé-métropole. La station, « qui appartient à Vidéotron, s'est prononcée contre le projet, lors des audiences ».

Bizarrement, cette exigence de contrats d'affiliations n'apparaît nulle part dans le texte intégral de la décision du CRTC. Elle figure, selon Mme Lévesque, dans le communiqué émis par le CRTC à la suite de sa décision.

D'autre part, Mme Lévesque trouve étonnant que « lorsqu'il s'agit d'un réseau de nouvelles de langue anglaise on ne doute pas qu'il y ait un besoin », mais lorsqu'il s'agit du même réseau, mais francophone, on se demande s'il s'agit

suite à la page 11

## Presidential elite convenes

by Linda Gyulai

The Students' Society President resurrected a corpse two weeks ago, the President's Council, and is giving it a makeover.

Years ago, the President's Council was an elite power-making body that could overrule Students' Society decisions.

But SSMU President Santo Manna says the revived Council's main goals are sharing information and building a closer relationship between faculties.

Manna concedes there is room for the President's Council to pressure the Students' Society, but the Council, he promises, will be "totally different" from what it was before.

"At one point it could veto Student Council which was kind of ridiculous," Manna said. "It seemed like an elitist group."

Manna said this President's Council has no policy-making power but rather "recommendation power." But neither the members nor the SSMU president are clear on the parameters of this power.

"Right now it's an informal thing, it's not really structured," said Arts and Science Undergraduate Society president Jennifer Fraser. She

says the council started out as a sub-committee of the SSMU Council.

"The SSMU has no say over what the President's Council does," countered Manna. "It's not an SSMU sub-committee, it's a detached body that can make decisions regarding the information getting across to people."

The Council's eighteen members include the various faculty presidents as well as the president of the Post-Graduates Society, the Inter-Residence Council. The latest addition was the McGill Association of Continuing Education Students, representing 17 000. At the first meeting two weeks ago, Council members debated their constitution. A clear mandate has not yet been set.

According to Manna, members pool resources and attempt to learn from each other's experiences on how to deal with different levels of McGill administration.

"It's a more direct link for the faculties to the administration and the Student's Society," said Fraser. "Memos normally just go from one person to the other. But we can just say to [Manna], 'we don't like this so what are you going to do about this.' We can debate things."





# The Original 1989 Survival Guide





# McGill Inc: pinnacles of power

Power starts at the Board of Gov'nors, otherwise known as the BoG. At first glance this 44 member body is a group of mostly old men chuckling as they raise tuition fees and slash the Arts faculty budget. In fact, this board is McGill's link with the corporate world of high-finance.

The BoG approves the decisions of the McGill University Senate, and deals with financial matters, including salaries, pension funds, stocks, real estate transactions, mortgages, tuition fees, alumni donations, and the endowment fund. McGill has an operating budget of \$200 million with an accumulated deficit pushing roughly \$54.2 million.

Alongside 40 members representing the community, graduate society, senate and non-academic staff, four student reps attempt to make student opinions known to the Board. Unfortunately, there are too few of them to be heard over the other members, and they are often cowed into complacency. A sit-in, strike, march or parade led by a marching band might get better results.

## Senators and wanna be's

Below the BoG is the University Senate, where one can see the profs being "collegial" in Leacock 232 twice a month. McGill policy is formed in something called a collegial system, which is an interesting self-contained way of organizing, virtually impenetrable to external pressures. Collegiality entitles the profs, librarians and students to sit on administrative committees and take a term as a Senator.

Aside from being addressed as "Senator so-and-so" twice a month at these cosy meetings, which have homemade date squares, cakes, cookies and coffee for refreshment, members create policy based on what they believe to be commonsense. Sometimes pretty skewed policy results, because profs and other interest groups fighting for tenure or raises, more space and bigger budgets tend to have more on their minds than just "the principles at stake."

Spending an afternoon at a Senate meeting, you might learn about sexual harassment policies, military research guidelines, grading procedures, new courses, what profs think about forced retirement, etc. Students elect 16 representatives, one from each faculty, to become "senators," with the Students' Society President and VP University Affairs. Meetings are open for awhile, then go into closed session to discuss personal things, like who gets a degree and who doesn't.

## The ad hoc joint standing sub committee

Senate and BoG both have lots of standing committees. *Committee* is an important word at McGill. There are

joint committees, executive committees, ad hoc committees, and standing committees to examine issues and make recommendations, other committees to study the feasibility of carrying the recommendations out, and a very few committees which actually do things. Students should see the Students' Society nominating committee to find out about being a student rep on a committee.

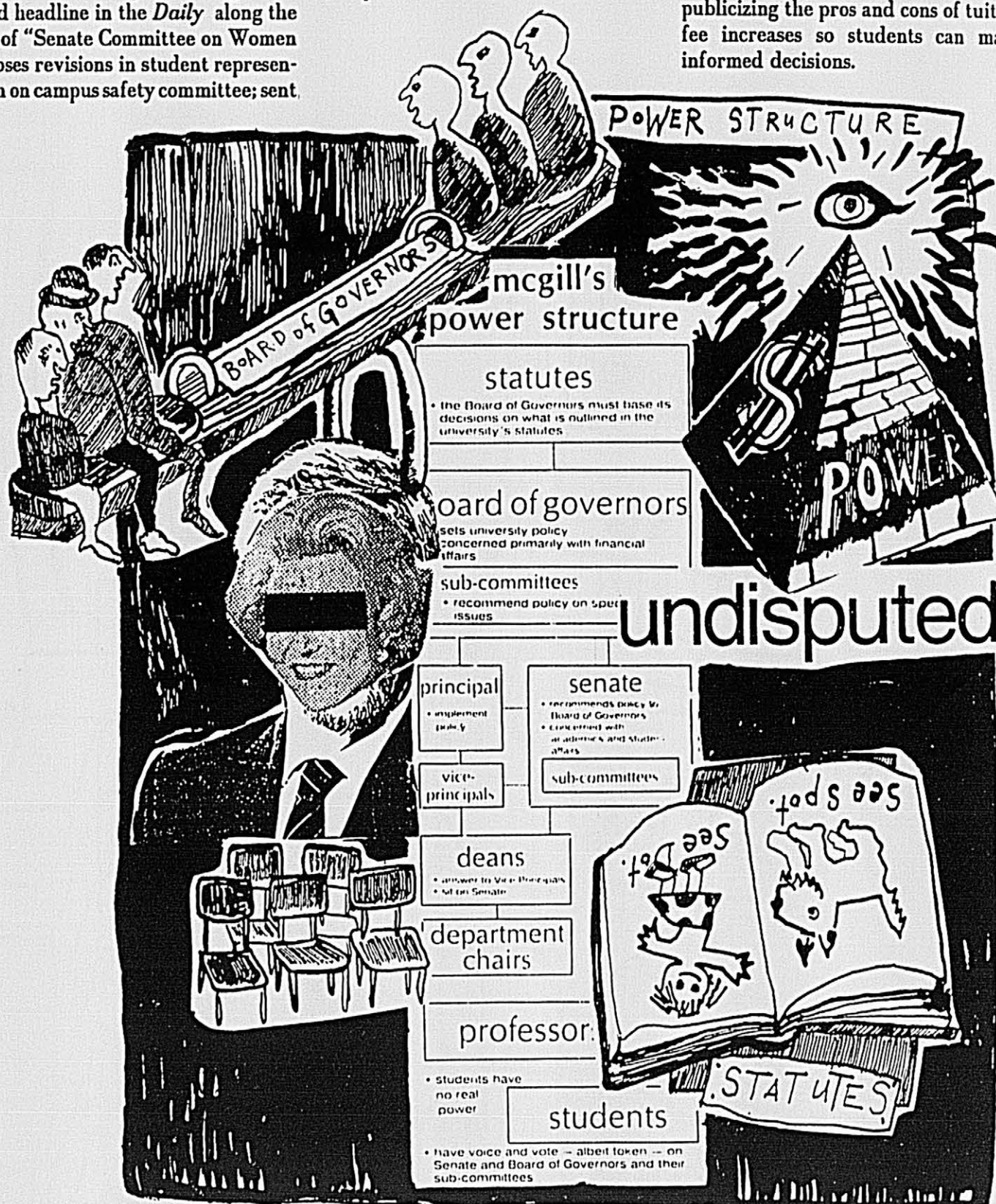
And do not be surprised when you see a bold headline in the *Daily* along the lines of "Senate Committee on Women proposes revisions in student representation on campus safety committee; sent

coordinates all those committees and implements decisions through the bureaucratic shuffle. Administration VPs, like Principal David Johnston, VP Research Gordon Machlachlan, VP Academic Sam Freedman, or VP Finance John Armour have complex offices of secretaries and are the power centres behind all kinds of decisions.

Students' Society sometimes seems like the administration's right arm. For example, when Admin needs a few

mysterious gym since 1982. And Students' Society hopes to eventually have students contribute \$4 million.

Students' Society controls a budget of some \$6 million, most of which it fritters away on welcome week, activities nights, ballroom dances, four floors parties, festivals and concerts. Yeah, it sounds like fun, but leaves you wondering why our student leaders, time and time again, prefer to spend \$20 000 or so on the winter carnival, rather than publicizing the pros and cons of tuition fee increases so students can make informed decisions.



to ad hoc joint sub committee of Senate committee for study; Students' Society executive committee forwards press release to President's council." Senate has 30 sub-committees and BoG 17.

## Marionette society

Students' Society is our very own student government, dependent financially on loans from the McGill Administration. *McGill Administration* is that amorphous entity that

million to build an athletics complex, it asks Students' Society if it wants to own part of it. SSMU turns to students in a campus wide referendum, we say "yeah, we need a new gym," and unaware of the risks or drawbacks, because the SSMU executive formed a "yes" committee without allowing a "no" committee, students end up paying a \$15 annual levy towards this mysterious athletics complex. Which is nothing new. Students have been paying for the

The people interested in doing the Students' Society shuffle for a year as an elected executive or councillor aren't generally spirited enough to do anything even mildly political to further student input in university policy. It doesn't look good on the CV. As the executive declare in their handbook this year, "we're not politicians." So we'll be looking forward to another fine year of festivals and parties hosted by our student government.



## La francophonie à McGill

# Symphonie quelque peu cacophonique

Pierre Carabin

Les vertes pelouses du *lower campus*, le désir d'apprendre ou d'améliorer sa connaissance de l'anglais, la diversité culturelle des étudiants (21% des étudiants mcgillois venaient de l'extérieur du Québec en 1986-1987), la réputation de l'université et de ses professeurs : les raisons qui amènent un(e) francophone à McGill sont multiples.

Quels que soient les motifs de votre décision, votre famille sera sûrement très fière de vous. Vos ami(e)s seront soit très impressionné(e)s, ou bien ils (elles) vous considéreront comme un(e) traître(esse), ayant troqué ses idéaux pour devenir étudiant(e) dans une institution bourgeoise, anglophone de surcroît.

Quoi qu'il en soit, c'est avec fierté que vous passez, pour la première fois, sous les arcades des *Roddick gates*. Votre admission dans l'université la mieux cotée du Canada (ou peu s'en faut) vous gonfle d'orgueil.

### Franco panique

Mais voici que vient vous agresser la réalité, la dure réalité. Après quelque 13 ans d'études en français, vous voilà condamné(e), non seulement à vous débrouiller, mais aussi à réussir dans votre langue seconde. Pas évident. De plus, les profs, que vous imaginiez géniaux(ales), ne répondent pas tout à fait à vos attentes. Vous reviennent alors en mémoire certaines rumeurs : la réputation de McGill serait surfaite. Souvenez-vous seulement que les profs sont engagé(e)s selon leurs aptitudes à la recherche plutôt qu'à la pédagogie. Par ailleurs, McGill continue de faire excellente figure lorsqu'on la compare à d'autres universités canadiennes (par exemple le programme de la faculté de médecine et certains programmes de la faculté de génie sont parmi les meilleurs en Amérique du nord).

Ce qui vous préoccupe, c'est plutôt de sortir vivant(e) et avec un GPA (*Grade Point Average* ou moyenne) potable de votre première session à McGill. Si vous en manquez des « bouttes » durant vos cours (et en particulier les *jokes*), ce n'est pas grave, on est tous et toutes passés par là.

N'hésitez pas non plus à interroger votre professeur. Trop souvent, dans les cours de première année, les étudiant(es) sont gêné(e)s de poser des questions en classe... Ne vous inquiétez pas! En général, si vous ne comprenez pas, il y a de bonnes chances pour qu'il en soit de même pour vos camarades. Ils (elles) vous seront gré de poser la question qui chatouillait la classe et trouveront votre accent charmant, et le(la) prof sera, règle générale, enchanté(e).

Deuxièmement, tâchez d'améliorer votre anglais oral. Parlez avec vos cam-

arades anglophones, participez aux activités et clubs de l'université. Le choix est vaste, depuis le club de débat jusqu'à l'association de danse écossaise en passant par Amnesty internationale et Développement et Paix. Pour plus d'information, on peut consulter la section sur les clubs du *handbook* de la SSMU (Association des étudiants et étudiantes de McGill). On pourra également rencontrer des représentant(e)s des divers clubs au *Activities Night*, qui se tiendra au *Union Building* de 19h00 à 22h00, le jeudi 14 septembre prochain.

Vous pouvez aussi vous impliquer dans vos associations étudiantes départementales et de faculté : depuis trop longtemps, les francophones de McGill ont une réputation d'apathie.

Troisièmement, si vous avez l'impression de vous en être trop mis sur le dos, lâchez donc un cours : vous en serez quitte pour prendre un cours d'été, ou encore un cours de plus, dans deux ans, lorsque vous serez plus habile en anglais et plus à l'aise dans le système universitaire.

Enfin, l'université suggère à ceux qui auraient des problèmes en anglais de prendre un cours. Un peu d'humilité, tout de même! Ça pourrait vous être utile. Des cours intensifs sont offerts par la Faculté de l'éducation permanente (*Cont Ed* pour les intimes). Si c'est possible, un petit séjour en résidence, un milieu à (au moins) 90% anglophone ou dans un appartement avec des co-locataires anglophones pourrait vous faire le plus grand bien. Un mois de pratique est souvent plus efficace que dix ans de cours.

En résumé, il faut trois choses essentielles pour réussir des études dans sa langue seconde : de la pratique, de la pratique et encore de la pratique.

### Franco nostalgique

Après avoir bien pratiqué — ou même avant — vous aurez peut-être un peu la nostalgie de votre langue maternelle et vous voudrez renouer avec celle-ci. Ça tombe bien, parce qu'ici, à McGill, il y a 25% de francophones (en incluant l'éducation permanente).<sup>1</sup> Cela crée une masse critique assez intéressante. McGill n'est plus l'institution unilingue anglaise qu'elle a déjà été dans les années '60, alors qu'à peine 5% de francophones fréquentaient la *Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning* (nom officiel de l'université toujours en vigueur).

En mars 1969, lors des célèbres manifestations pour un « McGill français », 15 000 personnes se rassemblaient devant les *Roddick Gates*.<sup>2</sup> « McGill français », un des moments forts de la révolution tranquille, allait beaucoup plus loin qu'une simple manifestation nationaliste. Il s'agissait en fait de la fusion de trois mouve-

ments : étudiant, syndical et nationaliste. Stan Gray, professeur de science politique et instigateur du mouvement, reprochait quatre choses importantes à McGill :

1) de se financer à même le budget du Québec à majorité francophone pour préserver les privilèges de la minorité anglophone.

2) de ne pas être accessible aux finissants des cégeps à cause de la barrière de la langue et de frais de scolarité plus élevés que dans les autres universités

3) de ne pas offrir de cours sur le



avoir tiré le diable financier par la queue pendant 4 ans, redevient cette année un hebdomadaire. Le *Daily français* aborde des sujets d'ordre régional, national et international, dans une perspective franco-mcgilloise. Le journal ne se gêne pas, par ailleurs, pour défendre les droits des étudiantes en général et francophones en particulier.

Le *Daily français* permet également à tout(e) étudiant(e) d'exprimer ses opinions par voie de lettre. Tout le monde (expérimenté ou pas) peut d'ailleurs s'impliquer plus à fond dans le journal en devenant journaliste, photographe ou autre. On s'adresse au B-03 du *Union Building* ou on appelle le 398-6784. Demandez s'il y a un(e) francophone dans le bureau de rédaction! Première réunion : le 5 septembre à 17h00 au local B-03 du sous-sol du *Union Building*.

Deuxièmement, la radio étudiante, Radio-McGill (CKUT, 90.3 sur votre bande MF) diffuse, toute la semaine, plusieurs émissions en français, en particulier le samedi après-midi et le jeudi soir. Le(la) fan de musique alternative francophone écoutera, entre autres, les émissions « Comme un boomerang », le jeudi à 22h00 et « 101 chansons », le samedi à 15h00. On peut aussi faire une demande spéciale de sa *toune* franco-alternative préférée. Demandez « Mr. Spock dans la galaxie » des *Ludwig von 88* ou « Toute alla ben! » des *Vent du Mont Scharr*, pour faire plaisir à l'auteur de cet article. Québec ailleurs que dans un *French Canadian Studies Program* plus

adapté à une université ontarienne qu'à une institution québécoise

4) d'être au service du capital étranger et de fonctionner de façon non démocratique.

Rien de moins! Quoi qu'il en soit, c'est avec un sourire en coin qu'on constate que ce mouvement « McGill français » était la création d'un prof de McGill, avec, comme acteurs principaux, deux journalistes du jadis très anglais *McGill Daily*, Mark Starowicz et Robert Chodos.

Aujourd'hui, avec la fondation de l'université du Québec, le gel des frais de scolarité, les problèmes d'accessibilité des francophones à l'université à l'origine du mouvement « McGill français » ont été en grande partie réglés. On a réalisé qu'une université est non seulement un ensemble de bâtisses en pierres et en béton, mais aussi les profs et les étudiants qui y travaillent et y pensent.

Aujourd'hui, McGill tente de s'ancrer davantage dans la société québécoise : il n'est pas rare qu'elle s'associe à des entreprises d'ici, dans des projets de recherche, par exemple. De même, les professeurs de McGill interviennent souvent, en tant qu'experts, dans les médias francophones. Enfin, le principal de l'université, M. Johnston, parle parfaitement le français.

Pourtant, McGill doit continuer à faire des efforts pour devenir partie intégrante de la société québécoise. En cela, les francophones de McGill ont contribué à adapter McGill à la réalité du Québec. Les changements sont survenus de l'intérieur, petit à petit, plutôt qu'à coups de slogans et de manifestations.

### Franco s'implique

Afin de continuer dans cette voie de changement progressifs et progressistes, les francophones de McGill se doivent d'être fiers(fières) de leur identité. Dans cette perspective, plusieurs activités permettent de renouer avec la langue et la culture de Molière. Journal, radio, club : tous sont là pour nous parler et parler de nous.

Il y d'abord, le *McGill Daily français*, le journal français de McGill, qui, après

Troisièmement, les francophones disposent d'un groupe de défense de leurs droits et de promotion de leur culture : McGill-Québec. Fondée en 1987, l'association a trois objectifs principaux : 1) défendre les droits des francophones; 2) favoriser l'intégration des francophones à McGill; 3) favoriser l'ouverture de McGill à la société québécoise.<sup>3</sup>

Par le passé, McGill-Québec nous a offert, entre autres, sa semaine francophone annuelle (une semaine pleine d'événements culturels francophones sur le campus de McGill), ainsi que diverses conférences, telles celles des journalistes Nathalie Petrowski et Michel Roy et du cinéaste Denys Arcand.

McGill-Québec se promet de continuer dans cette bonne voie pour l'avenir.



# ...franco

On peut rencontrer l'équipe les mardis à 16h00 au local 402 du Union Building ou se renseigner auprès de Benoît Beauchemin au 398-6814.

## Franco académique

D'un point de vue plus académique, plusieurs avenues s'offrent au (à la) francophone qui désire renouer avec sa langue.

Les bibliothèques de McGill, disséminées sur le campus, offrent de nombreux livres en français. La section littérature française se trouve au cinquième étage de la bibliothèque McLennan, à gauche, derrière vous, en sortant de l'ascenseur.

Par ailleurs, plusieurs cours se donnent en français à McGill, au Département de langue et de littérature françaises, bien sûr (téléphone : 398-6880), mais également en Droit, en Sciences politiques et dans quelques autres départements.

Enfin, l'étudiant(e) qui voudrait parfaire sa connaissance de la société et de la culture québécoises peut s'inscrire à un mineur (27 crédits) ou un majeur (57 crédits) du Programme d'études canadiennes-françaises. Le programme vise une étude interdisciplinaire du Québec dans une perspective canadienne et internationale<sup>4</sup>, c'est-à-dire en y incluant les sujets des minorités francophones hors Québec et des minorités ethniques au Québec. Le directeur du programme, M. Pierre Ancil, est d'ailleurs l'auteur de deux livres sur l'histoire de la communauté juive montréalaise. On appelle les bureaux du programme au 398-3960.

## Franco politique

McGill a une politique spécifique concernant l'usage du français. Vous trouverez la liste complète des règles que s'est donnée l'université dans les *Student Handbook* de la SSMU et de la PGSS (Association des étudiants et étudiantes du deuxième et troisième cycles). Essentiellement, ces règles garantissent des services aux étudiants en français et des documents diffusés à l'extérieur de l'université bilingues (à savoir, les communiqués de presse et les documents destinés au public en général). En outre, certains formulaires, tels ceux d'inscription, sont bilingues. De même, la correspondance avec le gouvernement québécois se fait en français.

Cependant, le droit qui touche les étudiant(e)s de plus près, c'est celui de rédiger travaux et examens en français et, ce, dans tous les départements. Si les règles énoncées plus haut datent de 1971, ce droit date de 1946! Cyril James, principal de McGill d'alors, cherchait, par cette mesure, à attirer les vétérans de la Seconde guerre mondiale, guerre qui avait vidé l'université de ses étudiants. La règle ne fut jamais abrogée et constitue aujourd'hui le para-

graphe II.15 de la Charte des droits de l'étudiant :

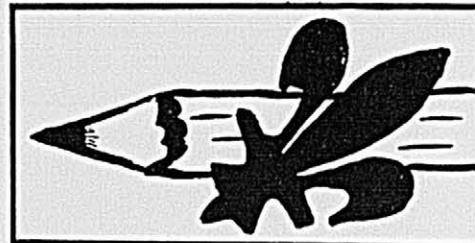
*« Chaque étudiant a le droit de rédiger ses dissertations, examens et thèses en français ou en anglais, sauf dans le cas des cours dont l'un des objets est la connaissance d'une langue. »*

En gros, cela veut dire que vous pouvez rédiger à peu près tous vos travaux en français, sauf si vous prenez un cours d'anglais ou de rédaction anglaise.

Mais, vous demanderez-vous, quel avantage y a-t-il à faire ses travaux en français? D'abord, vous aurez sans doute plus de facilité à rédiger dans votre langue maternelle et vous bénéficierez, bien souvent, d'un préjugé favorable du personnel enseignant.

En pratique, est-il possible de rendre tous ses travaux en français à McGill? Possible, peut-être, mais pas facile. En effet, plusieurs problèmes d'application se posent. Certains professeurs ou *Teaching Assistants* comprennent mal ou pas du tout le français. Parfois, on ira même jusqu'à exiger explicitement des travaux en anglais.<sup>5</sup>

La règle d'or pour rédiger ses travaux en français est la suivante : demandez toujours à votre prof si il (elle) peut vous lire dans votre langue, sinon pensez à écrire votre travail en anglais. Cela vous facilitera l'existence : habituellement, les ouvrages auxquels on vous réfèrera seront en anglais; vous aurez l'avantage d'être lu par votre propre prof; à long



terme, vous améliorerez votre anglais écrit.

De plus, la charte des droits de l'étudiant garantit également que : *« Chaque étudiant a droit à l'égalité de traitement de la part de l'Université; ce droit ne doit pas être restreint par la discrimination basée sur la race, la couleur, (...), la langue (...) »* (article I.2.1).

On trouve le texte complet de cette charte (bilingue) dans le « Guide des droits et obligations des étudiants », mieux connu sous le nom de livret vert. On peut s'en procurer une copie au bureau du Doyen des étudiants (3637 Peel, bureau 216).

Au niveau des associations étudiantes, des efforts sont également faits pour accommoder les francophones. Par exemple, l'Association des étudiants et étudiantes en management (MUS) est devenue officiellement bilingue l'année dernière<sup>6</sup>. De même, l'Association des étudiants et étudiantes en génie (EUS) a été récemment incorporée officiellement sous un nom unilingue français. L'année dernière, elle publiait une édition bilingue de son bulletin de nouvelles, *The Faucet*, distribué, pour l'occasion, dans

les facultés de génie de tout le Québec.

Quant à la SSMU, elle est en voie de traduire sa constitution. De plus, l'association travaille à une politique sur cinq ans visant, entre autres, à rendre bilingues les employé(e)s de l'Association. Selon Kate Morisset, Vice-présidente aux affaires universitaires, « ça vaut la peine, même si ça coûte de l'argent ». Cette même politique permettrait également aux membres du Conseil étudiant de présenter des documents et d'intervenir en français. Au dernières nouvelles, cependant, cette politique était encore à l'état de projet. A suivre!

## Franco magique

Oui, vous êtes capable de réussir à McGill. Oui, McGill est une université fascinante. Non, vous n'avez pas besoin de renier votre langue et votre culture pour devenir mcgillois(e).

Alors, bonne chance et bon courage. Et n'hésitez pas à vous impliquer dans

les activités para-scolaires, afin que les francophones de McGill perdent, une fois pour toutes, cette réputation d'apathie qui leur colle à la peau depuis trop longtemps.

## Sources

1. Statistiques du bureau du registraire
  2. *McGill Daily français* du 14 mars 1986
  3. *McGill Daily français* du 29 janvier 1988
  4. Annuaire de la faculté de Arts, 1989-90
  5. *McGill Daily français* du 23 janvier 1987
  6. *McGill Daily français* du 14 février 1989
- Surtitre (1 des 2 au choix) :  
Si vous êtes francophone ou francophile, lisez ceci!  
Un fascinant article sur la vie des francophones à McGill.

# Contraception

by Stephanie Lachowicz

Safe sex doesn't have to spoil spontaneity: it means not being naive about yourself and being prepared.

Being prepared goes for both men and women. All too often the responsibility for avoiding pregnancy is shunted to the women—after all, she has to carry the child. Even the big stick of a paternity suit doesn't deter some men from telling the woman to worry about it, but the side-effects of some methods on the woman ought to be considered.

Next is figuring out what can go wrong and how to minimize the risks. Effectiveness in this article is always the least effective percentage.

Here's what's available, but only in terms of birth control; not all of these methods avoid disease. See "Safe sex".

It should be noted that one method of birth control preferred by many is abstinence from sexual intercourse.

## Diaphragm and spermicidal jelly or cream

A diaphragm is a shallow, cup-shaped rubber disk stretched around a flexible metal rim which fits over a woman's cervix, resting behind the pubic bone. It holds spermicidal jelly or cream up against the cervix, blocking sperm from the cervical canal. Diaphragms are available by prescription only as shape varies depending on the size of the upper vagina.

A tablespoon of spermicide is placed in the cup of the diaphragm before insertion. Sperm swim up around the rim of the diaphragm and run into the spermicide. *The spermicidal jelly or cream is the real contraceptive, but cannot be used by itself.* The diaphragm must be inserted no more than six hours before intercourse. It must also be left in for six hours after sex to allow the spermicide to kill all the

sperm. If you have intercourse again, insert more spermicide with an applicator.

The diaphragm is 98 per cent effective—unless 1) the diaphragm is inserted incorrectly; 2) spermicide isn't used; 3) the diaphragm shifts due to contact with the penis; 4) the upper vagina expands during intercourse. To be totally secure, use a condom in addition to a diaphragm.

The diaphragm is also helpful in blocking menstrual flow during intercourse. Disadvantages include limiting spontaneity and the discomfort of the diaphragm pushing against the uterus, bladder, urethra or rectum. Some women complain of increased urinary tract or yeast infections. A diaphragm costs \$15-\$20 (excluding doctor's fees); a tube of spermicide is anywhere from \$12-\$20. Finally, the responsibility for obtaining and using the diaphragm falls on the woman, especially if her partner is uncooperative or uncomfortable with it.

## Cervical cap

The thimble-shaped cervical cap fits over the cervix and is about half the size of the three-inch diaphragm. The rubber cap creates an almost airtight seal around the cervical opening. Using a bit of spermicidal jelly (too much will break the seal) will kill any sperm that break through.

The cap can be inserted up to a day before intercourse, and must be left in place up to 12 hours after. The cap remains effective for up to two days, but some women insert spermicide with an applicator when it's in this long.

The cervical cap is 97 per cent (or higher) effective. Like the diaphragm, effectiveness depends on how carefully it's used. The cap can be dislodged

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German AIDS-Hilfe. Safer Sex Comic 4, detail. 1985.

# Making it in the AIDS age

by Eric Smith

Sex is one of the joys of university life. Many students are away from parental constraints for the first time and are free to enjoy sex to an unprecedented extent.

Healthy, fulfilling sex with little fear of pregnancy or disease is possible if a few precautions are taken by you and your partners.

Safe sex guidelines differ in many of their recommendations. Some groups recommend that sex consist exclusively of creative mutual masturbation. Others argue that sucking (fellatio or cunnilingus) should be considered safe. So in making safe-sex decisions with your partner, it is important to understand how STDs like herpes or gonorrhea and HIV can be transmitted from one per-

son to another.

HIV is the Human Immuno-deficiency Virus. It is commonly believed to be the cause of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), though many researchers suggest the possibility of co-factors. HIV can be present in blood and seminal fluids (male cum). It can also be found in smaller concentrations in vaginal fluids. Some researchers have located minute quantities of HIV in tears and saliva but neither present any threat of HIV transmission.

HIV is transmitted most often during unprotected intercourse or when sharing needles for injection. Otherwise, it is a virus which is not easily communicable. AIDS is not contagious, merely infectious. You will not get HIV from casual contact. Sharing a kitchen or a bathroom with a person who is HIV antibody-positive puts you at no risk of getting AIDS.

Also it is not the amount of sex a person enjoys that puts him or her at risk as much as the types of activity that he or she engages in. One thousand very safe contacts with as many different partners is less dangerous than one act of unprotected intercourse.

## Intercourse and condoms

Transmission is most likely during unprotected anal or vaginal intercourse. HIV present in cum can enter a partner's blood stream through tiny tears in the rectal or vaginal lining. The most effective barrier for preventing transmission during intercourse is the condom. **If you fuck, always use a condom!**

Condoms are not one hundred per cent fool-proof. The strongest condom is the standard latex variety. Sheepskin condoms are the least effective as well as the most expensive. Avoid coloured condoms since these have also been found to be less resistant to breakage. Lubrication on condoms often contains the spermicide Nonoxynol-9 which kills HIV. Nonoxynol-9 is not an effective protection by itself. If you want to add lubricant make sure it is water based (KY-jelly or its no-name equivalent K-Gel for example). Oil based lubricants like Crisco and Vaseline will break down latex and should be avoided. Putting one or two drops of KY inside the tip of the condom before rolling it on will enhance sensation for the part-

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# Safe sex for women

by Joanne Pickel

A growing percentage of people with HIV and AIDS are women. Unfortunately AIDS and safer sex are often thought of in male terms. As the rate of infection amongst women outstrips other groups, now more than ever women have to realize that we too risk contracting HIV and AIDS.

More women have AIDS or HIV in Québec than anywhere else in Canada. In fact, 60 per cent women with AIDS live in this province. In North America, the greatest danger for women is to think we are in no danger.

The most difficult aspect of safer sex for a woman in a heterosexual relationship is communication with her partner. Women are often afraid or embarrassed about discussing safer sex with their partners. Some women may legitimately fear rejection, or even violence. In short, there are many deeply rooted reasons why women may not have much actual say over what goes on in bed.

It's unrealistic to advise women to practice safer sex without acknowledging the problems some women face in their relationships. Knowing about safer sex is not the same as being able to put that knowledge into practice.

Just as women have had to should-

der the responsibility for birth control, we also have to take responsibility for protecting ourselves from HIV and AIDS. Rather than being a burden, though, we can use this to strengthen our resolve. In other words, "Men, use condoms or beat it!" We should be able to say this with confidence.

Most women feel uncomfortable carrying condoms because there is a stigma attached to preparing for sex. While it's OK for men to carry condoms in their wallets, women who carry condoms may fear being considered "easy" or "loose". Buying condoms often poses the same problem. Yet we should think nothing of including a box of condoms along with the toothpaste and soap next time we go to the drug store.

HIV and AIDS are also changing the way women make decisions about pregnancy because the sperm that gets you pregnant could very well infect you with HIV.

The risk of an infected woman passing the virus onto her child is estimated at somewhere between 20 and 50 per cent.

If you are thinking of having a child you might consider being tested for HIV. You will have to decide how likely it is that you or your partner have been

exposed to the virus. If you are thinking of pregnancy through artificial insemination, most sperm banks test semen for the virus, but if you are receiving sperm from a private donor you should insist that he be tested for HIV.

All this is if you plan to have penetrative vaginal, anal or oral sex. Women may want to diversify their sexual practices to include some lower risk activities.

Above all, we have to learn to speak openly about sex, to negotiate with our partners about what we want and how we want it. Many women will act out difficult conversations with other women friends. Women talking to each other about safe sex annulates the greatest risk of all, which is silence.

Although there are several excellent resources for women in the United States, in Montréal, the best is a pamphlet put out by the Centre for Research on AIDS. Better still is a small pamphlet by Cindy Patton called *Women and AIDS* which is written in a clear, no-nonsense style giving the low-down on what exactly is risky activity.

Safer sex during EVERY encounter can reduce everyone's risk of contracting STDs without de-eroticizing our sex lives.

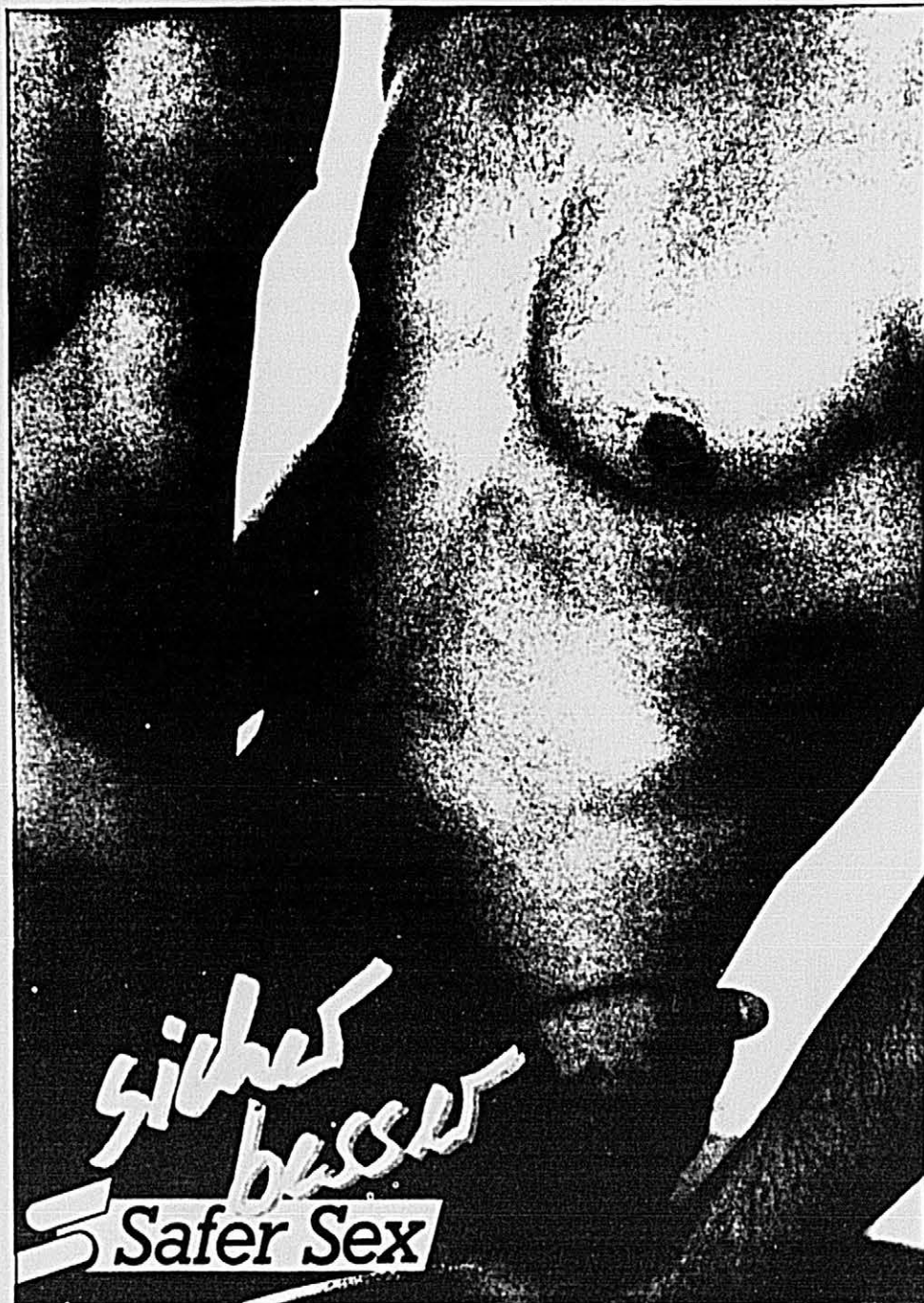


## making it safe and fun

continued from page H5

ner wearing it. If your partner's condom does break during anal intercourse, don't douche: you will wash away enzymes in your rectum that help protect you against transmission. Condoms only work once. Use a new one each time you have intercourse.

a good indicator of the effectiveness of safe sex for gay men is the rate of transmission of rectal gonorrhoea. Rectal gonorrhoea is an STD once fairly common among gay men who enjoyed anal sex. Its transmission follows similar patterns to HIV for gay men and its



Pharmaceutical companies have developed a woman's condom which is expected to be on the market soon. So far response to the woman's condom, both in terms of practicality and efficiency, has been favourable.

Condoms work. The rate of sero-conversion in San Francisco has fallen dramatically since safe-sex practices have been publicized. It is now estimated to be under two per cent. Since HIV can go undetected for a very long time—at least seven years in some cases—

diagnosis is becoming increasingly rare.

### Frottage

The safest safe-sex practice is mutual masturbation. There is no risk of HIV transmission from hugging, kissing and rubbing genitals with your partner. You can excite the clitoris or the penis with your hand or can put lubricant on various parts of the body and rub. Be creative, eroticize new areas: armpits, bellies, etc...

### More information

Some contact resources on AIDS and HIV in Montréal:

**C-SAM (Comité SIDA Aide de Montréal)**, 3600 Hôtel-de-Ville, 272-9888.

**AIDS Community Care Montréal (ACCM-English-language buddy programme)** 939-0075.

**CLSC Métro**, 1550 de Maisonneuve O., 934-0552.

**CLSC Centre-Ville**, 1199 Bleury, 866-5761.

**McGill Health Services** (especially good for STDs), Powell Building, 3637

### Needles and sex toys

Fucking—both anal and vaginal—without a condom is the highest risk sexual practice for HIV transmission. Sharing needles is the other practice most likely to transmit HIV. If you shoot drugs, always use your own needle. You can clean needles between each use. Fill the syringe with bleach from a glass, empty it, fill it and empty it again. Then fill it and empty it twice with water to wash off the bleach. **Bleach kills HIV.** Be careful not to shoot the bleach. The same guidelines would apply if you and a partner pierce each others ears or nipples, etc. Use a clean needle for each person, or failing that clean it with bleach and then rinse between uses. It is also a good idea to avoid sharing razors.

fellatio or cunnilingus is much lower than through intercourse. Again these risks should be considered by lesbians and straight men since sucking is a sexual practice just about everybody enjoys. HIV cannot be transmitted if seminal or vaginal fluids don't enter the blood stream. Risk of HIV transmission is highest if you have cuts or sores in your mouth and throat. If you do you may consider using a condom when sucking. For fellatio use a condom the same way you would for intercourse by rolling it over the penis. Lubricant can taste bad (especially stale lubricant) so the non-lubricated variety is more pleasant. For cunnilingus split the condom along the side and cut off both ends. Hold it in place over the vaginal area using it as a barrier between the tongue and the clitoris. You may want to use



Sharing sex toys can be dangerous since small amounts of blood left on a dildo after one person's use can enter another person when he or she uses the same toy immediately afterwards. Sex toys can be cleaned with bleach or dressed with a new condom after each use or you and your partner can each use your own set. HIV transmission as a result of intercourse puts gay men and straight women most at risk since it is the person being penetrated who can get HIV. But sharing toys can put

### Sucking

The risk of HIV transmission through

dental dams, which are latex squares you can get from your dentist. Unlike condoms, these can be re-used any number of times as long as they are bleached and washed between each use. Risk is increased if the partner being licked is menstruating since blood has a higher concentration of HIV than vaginal fluids. Transmission of other STDs is more likely during unprotected oral sex. If you want to avoid chlamydia and lesbians and straight men at risk also. Though the incidence of HIV is much lower in exclusively straight men and lesbians who don't shoot up HIV transmission through sex is not impossible.

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# All the news that's print to fit

by Eleanor Brown

Quality English-language news coverage is a scarce commodity in Québec. Daily newspaper junkies can choose from three commercial English-language papers. Both *The Gazette* and *The Globe and Mail* have cut rates for those with a student card. *The Montreal Daily News* has a lousy home delivery system—they collect every week the whole \$1.35 you owe, and if you're not home for a couple of visits, they'll cut you off. Irritating. *Sadies* offers a special half price subscription to *The New York Times*, if you find Canadian news just isn't relevant.

## The Daily Mill

The *Gazette* is the established and establishment daily. After a labour dispute shut down Montréal's other anglo daily in 1979, the *Gazette* consolidated a Québec print monopoly that went unchallenged for 11 years.

Which is unfortunate. The *Gazette* is lamented and resented for its high advertising-to-copy ratio, local coverage of about a page and stories no more than 10 inches in length. Coverage of most issues, like the social implications of AIDS, the on-going American-funded war in Nicaragua, or the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories is disturbingly one-dimensional. Edited-to-death international wire copy is used to fill in the gaps around the almost-full-page-ads in behind the classifieds.

This year a new editor, the *Globe's* recently-fired Norman Webster, may bring some changes to a paper affectionately known as *The Gag*. Also recruited is the *Globe's* recently-laid off David Suzuki, a science and environment writer. Notoriously hard on staff, ex-*Gazette* editor Clarke Davey, who locked out pressmen for nine-months in 1987 to force a settlement that crushed the union, has been shuffled to *The Ottawa Citizen* to work his streamlining magic over there.

There are some good points in the *Gag's* weary cranking of the fodder through the mill. In addition to one of the country's best editorial cartoonists (Aislin), the 'Gazoo' carries both *Doonesbury* AND *Bloom County*.

## The Daily Scream

*Gazette* competition sprung up in early 1988 as the *Daily News*, in kinder

moments called "Montréal's brash young upstart," in others "that smarmy rag." It's running with a promise from Québec French-language tabloid mogul Pierre Peladeau to fund at least five years of potentially money-losing operations. Rumour has it that first-year operating losses are in the millions. But the smug self-importance which marks such tabloids as the *Toronto Sun* is lost somewhere among the brazenly reprinted press-release stories, replaced with a sometimes facile silliness. There's lots of sports coverage, but at best the *Daily News* is a morning chuckle and nothing else.

Editors were recruited from among the ranks of anglophone Québec's disillusioned and crusty old-boy journalists, a group that seems unable to meld tabloid obnoxiousness with their more stolid media backgrounds. They don't understand who their readership is, and don't write for who it should be. The latest experiment includes crimebeat pages mixed with fine wine

columns and *National Enquirer* style wire copy. The hodgepodge has affected the paper's circulation, which is less than *The McGill Daily's*.

## The White and Male

There's always Canada's *National Newspaper*. Although *The Globe and Mail's* coverage of the Atlantic region has improved, the *Prairies* are still virtually ignored. The *Globe's* extensive network of foreign bureaux and correspondants (extensive when compared to other Canadian newspapers, that is) and concentration on 'analysis' pieces provide for interesting and original coverage. Best business section around, but the labour beat has been cut, as has their science writer, David Suzuki, purportedly because he ragged on about the environment once too often, and maybe for recycling old stories...*The Globe's* Montréal coverage is sometimes a rehash of stories the local media have already covered, but often they break a Montréal story, and you

can enjoy reading the Montréal media scramble to save face the next day.

## News that can't be bought

The twice-monthly *Montreal Mirror*, is THE freebie for anglos, offering a tiny but solid news section with fresh and critical features, the most complete listings in town, and interesting coverage of both local and international artists.

The *Mirror* carries Matt Groening's 'toon "Life In Hell" and Nicole Hollander's "Sylvia." You can pick it up right in the lobby of the student union building and in the other main buildings around campus. *Voir* is the French-language version of the *Mirror*.

The would-be competition is *Preview Montréal*. Its name is reminiscent of the movie-house advertisement—and so is the copy. Badly-written plaudits for flicks you know are horrid. *Rearguard*, also available in piles about town, is a nice-looking but seemingly endless

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## ...MEDIA

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compilation of music reviews. Too dull to read in one sitting.

Most Montréal neighbourhoods have their own community newsletters. The Downtowner, for example, is full of gossip about the neighbour's cat (firefighters were called to haul it out of a nearby tree) and listings of recent burglaries. They can be found in greasy spoons, laundromats and flooding through your mail-slot.

### The French press

The anglo media will occasionally print a respected francophone intellectual's opinion of the state of Québec, but most established anglophones are more concerned with "preserving their culture" in a French society—their coverage reflects that insularity.

Le Devoir is Québec's national newspaper, a window into the mood swings of the intelligentsia (once the writers, poets and academics, while this generation's leaders seem to be appearing from within the entrepreneurial class). Buy this paper before sinking circulation results in its untimely death. A tough read if your French isn't too good.

Looking for that squishy kind of in-between sort of newspaper, not too high brow, not too many screaming headlines? Pick up La Presse, where Foglia is the hip columnist of the hour (usually page five). Not without its problems: Last November, they published an article discussing the suburb of Outremont's "Jewish Problem." They also have a disturbing tendency to identify convicted criminals by ethnic origins if they aren't white.

Journal de Montreal is Montréal's

institution tabloid, featuring crime and slime seven days a week (Le sang, le sexe et le sport). A massive money-maker for Daily News bankroller Pierre Peladeau's Québecor.

Allo Police is the province's must-see original crime weekly which spawned a dozen imitators. Lotsa pix, lotsa gore.

### Radio

Canada's federally-funded public broadcasting company, the CBC, oper-

ates four stations in Montréal, two AM and two FM, two english and two french. CBC stereo is at 93.5 FM and Radio Canada (the French service) at 100.7. CBC's morning news show on 940 AM, Daybreak, is interesting. Dial 690AM for the French service.

Talk radio! is at 800 AM. The very best time to tune in is between midnight and 3 a.m., when all the insomniac regulars and wingnuts call in.

CBC TV is channel 6: nothing beats the 22h00 edition of The National and

The Journal newsmagazine, but local news coverage isn't that great. Try the private station instead (CTV, channel 12 at 23h30), which also broadcasts the Hellenic Voice in a weekend timeslot.

CKO, a 10-station chain across Canada, is all-news radio at 1470 AM. It is being bought by one of Montreal's growing media companies, Groupe Cogeco, which already owns seven radio stations, four television stations and 33 weekly papers, almost all located in Québec.

## ...making it in the AIDS age: sex and latex

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its friends you may also want to consider using a barrier. HIV transmission while sucking is low-risk. Make decisions with your partner based on menstruation and bleeding in the mouth. According to the AIDS Committee of Toronto: "Sucking is a very small risk, fucking is a very big one. If you fuck use a condom"

### SM, Rimming, Watersports

Most SM (sado-masochist) practices are safe if you do not draw blood. If you do, use your judgement to avoid blood to blood and seminal/vaginal fluid to blood contact. Fist-fucking (intercourse using a hand) is dangerous especially if it is an appetizer to fucking since it will likely cause tears in the vaginal or rectal wall. Watersports (urinating on a partner) is generally safe since HIV is not present in urine. Rimming (ass licking)

is also a low-risk activity for HIV which is not present in feces. Watch out for Hepatitis-B which has found to be transmitted often through contact with feces. Hepatitis-B can be very dangerous if it is not identified. If it is, there is a vaccine.

### The test

If you think you may be at risk for having HIV you may be considering taking the test. It is not an AIDS test though it is often referred to as such. It is an HIV-antibody test which will detect the presence of antibodies in your blood which would indicate the presence of HIV. There are at least two places in Montréal where you can take the test anonymously. Anonymous testing is important since "confidential" test results have been leaked to insurance companies. Also if quarantine or

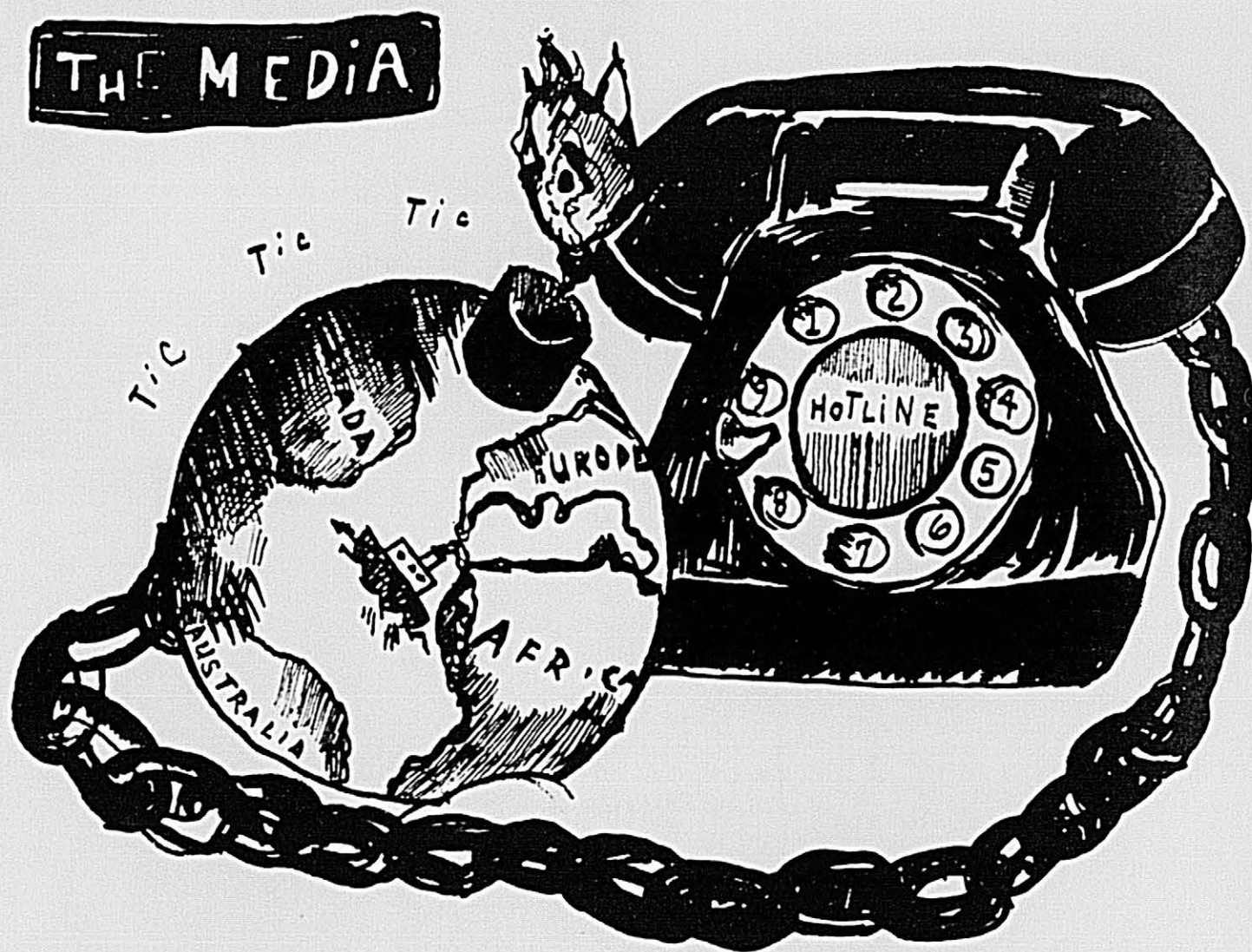
contact-tracing programmes were ever instituted in Québec—there have been threats in British Columbia—confidential results could be released to the government. With an anonymous test you provide only a first name of your choosing and a number where you can be reached. You are then given an identification number for your sample. This number cannot be traced back to you. Anonymous testing is available at the CLSC Centre-Ville (1199 Bleury, 866-5761) and at the CLSC Métro (1550 de Maisonneuve O., 934-0552). Call first for an appointment.

Recent evidence suggests that early treatment of people who are HIV positive can delay if not impede the development of AIDS. If you test HIV antibody-positive, the CLSC will offer counselling. It is important to remember that being HIV-positive does not sentence you to celibacy, nor does it sentence you to getting AIDS. In turn,

if you do develop AIDS, it is not a death sentence. Many people have defied conventional wisdom by living long, reasonably healthy lives with AIDS by managing their condition carefully.

### Needle exchange

If you shoot drugs remember to follow the guidelines on needle-sharing. If you need a clean needle, a needle-exchange programme is available in Montréal. Cactus on the corner of St-Dominique and René-Lévesque will give you a kit including a clean needle, bleach, distilled water, a sterile pad, a condom and lubricant in exchange for your used syringe, no questions asked. There's no sign outside so look for the cactus in the window. If you want to quit, Cactus will provide you with a referral for help, but won't force anything on you if you don't want it.





# ...no babies

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during intercourse when the penis thrusts against the cervix.

Advantages stem mostly from its small size. The \$10 cap doesn't cover the vagina, which allows for more sensation. It can be inserted long before love-making, increasing spontaneity. Some can't use the cap because of unusual cervical size or placement, and it has caused some women to develop changes in the cervical tissue which could lead to cancer, but the tissue appears to return to normal once use is discontinued.

## Condom

A condom is a thin sheath, usually made of strong, latex rubber. It is rolled over an erect penis before vagina-to-penis contact. The open end has a small rubber ring around it to keep it on the penis; the closed end is either rounded or has a "nipple" on it to catch semen and keep the condom from bursting (these work best). Some condoms are lubricated, often with a spermicide. Don't use petroleum-based lubricants such as vaseline: they eat through the rubber.

A good-quality rubber condom is 90 per cent effective (or higher) depending on how carefully it's used. When combined with a spermicide, it is almost 100 per cent effective. Do not use the more easily breakable sheep-gut condom.

Advantages of a condom include protection from sexually-transmitted diseases, low cost and availability. Condoms can be made part of sex-play, although some men complain of some loss of sensation. Increased friction can be remedied with a lubricant. Best of all, either partner can buy condoms, thus sharing in the responsibility.

## Women's condoms

Women's condoms consist of two diaphragm-like, flexible rings joined by a soft, loose-fitting polyurethane sheath. Inserted like a tampon, the inner ring covers the cervix while the outer ring remains outside the vagina. Semen is ejaculated into the sheath.

Because women's condoms are new, there is no long-term study on their effectiveness. But, they may be more effective than men's condoms because polyurethane is stronger than latex.

Women can insert the condom themselves, increasing their control over pregnancy protection (but also placing responsibility on her). The outer ring can be pushed up inside the vagina during intercourse, however, resulting in loss of protection and discomfort.

## Birth control pills

Still the most common form of birth control, the pill prevents pregnancy through a combination of two hormones,

estrogen and progestin. Pills are taken for 21 days; during the week of menstruation they are either not taken or placebos are substituted. The estrogen prevents the women's body from developing an egg as part of her normal menstrual cycle.

Progestin keeps cervical mucus thick and dry, so that sperm have a hard time getting through. The hormone also keeps the uterus lining from developing properly; so, any egg that is released and fertilized will not implant itself. Progestin-only pills do not stop egg development and may be less effective.

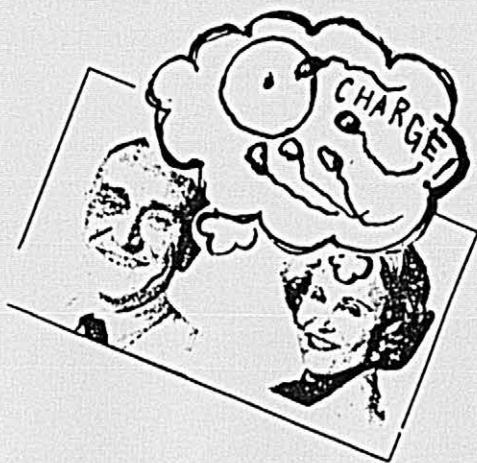
The pill costs an average of \$12 per month.

The 92 per cent (or higher) effectiveness rate is decreased if a woman forgets to take a pill for two or more days, if she is taking antibiotics, and occasionally if she changes from one brand to another. *A woman is not protected until she has been taking the pill for two weeks.*

The pill is reliable and convenient, and studies show it reduces the risk of ovarian and endometrial cancer. But it takes some women a while to adjust to it, and some of the major risks include:

- triple the risk of breast cancer, especially for long-term users;
- an increased risk of heart attacks and strokes, *especially among women who smoke;*
- three to five times the risk of cervical cancer;
- side-effects such as headaches, depression, fatigue, vaginal inflammation, decreased menstrual flow, breast tenderness, increased risk of liver and gallbladder disease, aggravation of epilepsy and asthma.

Be sure to get adequate information on these and other negative effects before deciding to go on the pill.



## Intra-uterine device (IUD)

IUDs fit into the uterus, attached to small strings which dangle into the upper vagina. There are different types, but all must be inserted and removed by a doctor. No one is sure how the IUD works: the most popular theory is that it causes chronic low-grade infection in the uterus. This causes the body to

increase production of white blood cells, which destroy sperm and the unfertilized egg. Other theories suggest the IUD causes the egg to reach the uterus before it is ready for fertilization, or encourages chemicals inhibiting the growth of the egg in the uterus.

The IUD has an effectiveness rate of 96 per cent (or higher).

Increased risk of infection, excessive bleeding and cramping during menstruation are often present with IUDs. If the string breaks, the IUD can become lost—and getting it out is pretty painful. If the IUD perforates the uterus wall, it can push itself into the abdominal cavity and other organs.

## Abortifacients

Abortifacients are taken after unprotected sex and induce the rejection of a fertilized egg. The drugs are still experimental, and little is known about side-effects.

RU-486 is 95 per cent effective (or higher). Administered in the first five weeks of pregnancy, it blocks the action of the hormone progesterone, causing the uterine lining to slough off the embryo. As of yet, no harmful side-effects have been observed, but it has yet to be approved by Canadian authorities.

DES (diethylstilbestrol) is a synthetic estrogen administered in high doses for five days. DES prevents the implantation of an egg in the uterus. It does not prevent implantation in other areas, like the fallopian tubes, and women who take DES run a high risk of such an ectopic pregnancy. DES has been shown to cause cervical or vaginal cancer in female children whose mothers have taken it. It's 97.8 per cent effective (or higher).

Ovral is a combination hormone pill used within 24 hours of intercourse. Progestins immobilize sperm or make the uterus inhospitable for fertilization and cause bleeding when used regularly. It is 54.8 per cent effective (or higher).

## Natural birth control

"Natural" birth control means a woman observes her bodily changes to predict fertile periods in her menstrual cycle. These methods must be rigorously adhered to and, as they involve complex observations of a woman's body, must be completely understood before relying on them. All these methods are acceptable to the Catholic Church.

The rhythm method involves trying to predict a woman's fertility cycle based on information from past cycles. However, few women have completely regular cycles so this method fails frequently.

The Billings Mucus Method involves abstinence from sex during the 10 to 12 days every month a woman is fertile, determined by observing changes in the cervical mucus to determine

ovulation. The Billings method requires a four-month training period and has a 60 per cent effectiveness rate (or higher).

The Sympto-Thermal Method combines mucous observations, changes in body temperature and information from past cycles to determine the period of ovulation during which a woman must abstain from sex. Its effectiveness ranges between 66 and 95.5 per cent.

## Sterilization

Virtually 100 per cent effective, sterilization involves surgery to the reproductive organs.

In a tubal ligation, a woman's fallopian tubes are cut and/or blocked, usually a one-day process. One can reverse a tubal ligation with a lengthy, costly operation which rebuilds the fallopian tubes.

Vasectomy is a simple process that ties up the tubes that carry sperm from the testes to the penis. A vasectomy takes about a half-hour to complete and can be done in a doctor's office. The sperm already in the tubes however, survive for up to two months. Sometimes reversible.

## Where to get birth control

Accessible, bilingual services; the cost of the visit is generally refundable, through a comprehensive health insurance plan.

•McGill Health Services: 398-6017. Free services to McGill students who pay student service fees.

•Planned Parenthood: 5 Weredale Park. 935-1004. Has irregular hours.

•Head and Hands: 2304 Old Orchard. 491-0277 or 481-3643. Comfortable atmosphere.

•Hospital Family Care Units:  
•Hôpital Sacre Coeur, 5400 Gouin O. 338-2383

•Hôpital Montreal General, 1650 Cedar Ave. 934-8080

•Hôpital Maisonneuve-Rosemont, 5415 de L'Assomption. 252-3578

•Royal Victoria, 687 des Pins, 843-1637. (open Mon, Tues, Thurs, Fri only)

•Serena: 6646 St. Denis 273-7531. Provides instruction in the sympto-thermique natural birth control method.

•Service Vie-Amour: 2080 Dorchester. 933-3143. Provides instruction on the Billings natural birth control method.

•McGill Women's Union: Union 423; 398-6823. Cheap over-the-counter supplies (diaphragm, condoms, jelly etc.)

## International students

International students who have not waived their International Blue Cross Health Insurance are covered for birth control. Ask your doctor to fill out a claim form which you must mail to Blue Cross for reimbursement. Save receipts for prescriptions: you will be reimbursed for expenses totalling more than \$25. For more information, consult the Blue Cross office.



# Québec: A tradition of

by Chris Lawson

Inside an old, wooden-floored meeting hall, beneath a huge banner partially obscured by cigarette smoke, a special congress of Québec's student federation deliberated the future of post-secondary education.

Students delivered vehement speeches, calling for an unlimited student strike to demand financial aid reform and continued frozen tuition fees.

About ten minutes away on the same day in October of last year at the posh Hotel Meridien, Robert "Bou Bou" Bourassa's Liberal Party was also deliberating the future of post-secondary education. But the delegates at this meeting called for the demise of an inconvenient policy—the university tuition fee freeze.

The Liberals have reluctantly maintained Québec's 20 year freeze since they took office in 1985. They have done so partly because of pressure from the province's student federation, l'Association nationale des étudiantes et étudiants du Québec (ANEEQ). While ANEEQ went on strike in 1986 to defend the freeze, McGill's Students' Society executive favoured \$2500 tuition, about 400 per cent more than current fees.

At the Liberals' congress last fall, the party decided their next government would raise tuition fees, while ensuring adequate financial support for students.

Fall will be election time in Québec, and a battle is brewing. Many people (including the Université de Montréal's Rector) speculate publicly that the cabinet—counting on winning the election—has already decided to hike fees for the fall of 1990. How high? Triple? Double? To the national average of \$1235 per year? Education minister Claude Ryan won't give a definite answer. Is that fair? Would you sign yourself into a three or four year lease without knowing the terms for the subsequent years?

## Educational politics

There is, of course more to the politics of education (not to be confused with the education of politics or the education of politicians of which, for example in BC, there is often very little) than just the tuition freeze. And while such scintillating topics as the mathematical formula McGill suggested for

including the extra overhead cost of research to re-evaluate the distribution of provincial funding are well worth a look-see, other policies hit closer to home, beginning with...

## Where you come from

Nearly a quarter of McGill's 39 000 students come from outside Québec. Five thousand come from other provinces, about 880 from the United States,



and 1730 from about 120 other countries. Out of province students tend to be full time, and international students in most cases are required by Canadian law to attend full time, taking at least four courses a semester.

Students from other provinces are charged the same fees as Québec students and, aside from having to do an extra year, the hardship is usually limited to learning how to order beer in French. ("Un gros pichier, s'il vous plaît.")

But for students coming from outside Canada, it's quite another matter.

Only two Canadian universities charge regular fees for international students and McGill isn't one of them. While not as prohibitive as the highest differential fee (\$26 886), McGill's \$5 799 is not as generous as the lowest, \$1 458.

Coupled with living expenses around \$6 000 per year, differential fees pretty much rule out nine tenths of the world from attending McGill.

Despite a small increase this year, international student enrollment in Canadian universities has been on the decline since 1975. In 1987-88, 23 335 international students were studying in Canada. Five per cent of McGill's student body are in Canada on student visas.

About 23 500 of McGill students are from CEGEPs, the intermediary colleges between high school and university.

While many college students, in three year technical and vocational programs, do not intend to go to university, an astounding number either fail out or abandon their studies altogether. The Conseil de Collèges, a government-ap-

pointed advisory committee, estimates more than 40 per cent of students who enroll in a CEGEP either fail or drop out before graduating.

Teachers' unions put the number of failures and abandons at around 45 to 50 per cent. They blame inadequate funding, which has led to huge, impersonal classes, and an inadequate financial aid system for students. The Québec ministry of Science and Post-Secondary

Education says the drop-outs either aren't cut out for college or just didn't learn enough in high school.

One thing is fairly clear—the college system is tremendously underfunded. The province's college budget has not seen an increase in seven years, when the province cut funding 15 per cent and teaching positions by 20 per cent. Such cuts must have grave consequences for the quality of the education system and for the students who go through it.

## The student body

University students are a pretty privileged bunch, for a number of reasons. Not everyone (actually, not many people) can afford to nonchalantly drop at least half of their working hours to examine abstruse theories, or even nuts and bolts, at university.

Only 11.5 per cent of Québec's 20 to 24 year olds were attending university in 1986, and the total participation rate for university is about 35 per cent of Québécois and Québécoises.

The character of the student population is also changing radically. Of the 115 000 full time students in Québec in 1986, 29 000 full time students were older than 25, while 95 000 people over 25 pursued part time studies, surpassing the number of younger students.

While it remains a school with a large, young, full-time student population, even McGill's enrollment statistics reflect these changes. About 52 per cent of McGillois and McGillaises are either part-time or Continuing Education students—people who generally work to pay for their studies.

## How You Pay For It

Unlike about half the countries in the world, tuition at McGill, like most post-secondary schools in Canada, isn't free. And students rely on one or a combination of the following to pay the bills:

## Mommy and/or Daddy

If there is a stereotypical McGill student, it's the rich kid from — (insert name of rich suburb) in — (insert name of hated, large urban centre). But while the stereotype is undeniable, other statistics refute this rich-kid image: more than half of McGill students study just part-time or evenings, and one in six receives financial aid from the province.

## Your hard work

More often than not, students work—either on weekends, during the summer or evenings and days while taking a reduced course load. Most students live below the poverty line of \$9000 and with the added expense of tuition, books and at least half a dozen other fees to pay.

## Loans and Bursaries

In addition to the one in six McGill students receiving financial aid from the Québec government, still others receive student assistance from their home province or the federal student loans program. McGill students benefit from an average of \$3651 in financial aid, most (64 per cent) in loans. This is less than the provincial average of \$4000.



Québec's loans and bursaries program has been in place for about a quarter century and has suffered the

VIA rail treatment; the government never updates it, starves it of funds, and then complains about how expensive and inefficient it is.

Each time the provincial government slashes its budget (\$40 million in the last five years), the line is "students should be grateful to have the most generous program in Canada." Actually,



# cheap schooling

Québec doesn't have the most "generous" loans and bursaries program, Alberta does. Most financial aid recipients tend to balk at the Education ministry's version of generosity, too, for the system has some major flaws.

When the bureaucrats at the Québec student financial aid department (DGAFE), assess your needs for cash, they look at your parents' income to calculate how much they ought to contribute. They then subtract that amount from the amount they're going to give you. In reality, there's nothing saying your folks are going to give you that much money. In fact, many parents don't give their kids a penny (it's character-building to starve your way through school), but the system doesn't account for that.

The financial aid department expects the same thing from your spouse as your parents. On the other hand, to expect someone to pay for your education just because you married them is ludicrous. They do it anyway.

Students considered independent from their spouse or their parents are eligible for more money, often enough to live on, acknowledging the fact that people on their own have more expenses. But the province's definition of independence is somewhat archaic. To be considered independent from your parents, you must be returning to school after at least two years full time in the work force or have completed 90 credits towards an undergraduate degree (thus excluding most undergraduates). So, in other words, a third year McGill student, from Québec City, not

proposed are a 50 per cent reduction in expected parental and spousal contributions.

If you are lucky, you may actually benefit from any or all of the changes before you graduate. There will be a parliamentary commission on the system this fall, and then a further time lag before the law is introduced. But even if the reform solves the problem of contributions, it won't solve the awkward problem of...

## Indebtedness

The scene: convocation at Place des Arts' luxurious Salle Wilfred Pelltier. Gleefully you shake McGill Chancellor Jean de Grandpré's hand and grab your diploma. Your parents tell you how proud they are, and they hand you an envelope that arrived at their house, from the Royal Bank. It's about that \$10 000 you've borrowed—they want it back.

Actually the envelope won't arrive that fast, but it will come after you graduate. There is a way of avoiding the debt, however: don't go to university. Studies have shown that the prospect of indebtedness discourages many people from pursuing university education. It doesn't discourage people with a healthy buffer against debt, however, but rather people from modest-income families, the people loans and bursaries are supposed to encourage.

The prospect of entering the real world already \$10-\$20 000 in the hole also influences the choice of program. Confucian philosophy may sound like fun, and intellectually rewarding, but it won't help get you the kind of job required to pay off your student loan.

The province has been shifting the emphasis of the financial aid program from bursaries to loans. Since 1980, the DGAFE has taken \$130 for each Québec student out of its budget for bursaries and put it into loans because, they argue, they're cheaper. But are they?

It's not the province that actually lends the student the money. The DGAFE acts as an intermediary between a private bank and the student. They also pay the interest on the loan when the student is in school. Loan programs carry an elevated administrative costs at this level, and an added cost in tracking down and collecting from people who default.

Paying interest on student loans costs the province 40 cents on every dollar, and if the student takes more than three years, the cost rises to about 80 cents for every dollar lent.

## The tuition freeze

Another reason you could be here is Québec's tuition fee freeze. It's certainly one reason people come to McGill from out of province. It's not uncommon for students to choose Québec universities for the simple reason that they're cheap.

When the provincial government instituted the freeze in 1967, Québec's participation rates in post-secondary education were among the lowest in Canada. The freeze was an attempt to

teaching assistants get. McGill can boast Canada's best facilities for medicine, dentistry, and physical therapy, and one of the best law degrees in the country.

What's its secret? With a \$239 million endowment that adds some \$8.8 million to the budget every year and \$100 million annually in research grants, McGill can be dreadfully underfunded and simultaneously on the leading edge of research and medical learning.

Some find this dichotomy a little easier to tolerate than others. For in-



bring Québec from the educational dark ages. (In 1950, the average Québécois had only eight years of education.)

But the explosion in post-secondary participation has really occurred only in the last decade, practically doubling to 115 000 from 60 000 in 1976. As Québec's business community has been very quick to point out in their campaign to hike tuition fees, if tuition fees had kept pace with inflation, they would be around \$2500 per year right now.

The tuition freeze has been effective. University participation rates have increased from 7 per cent of the population in 1961 to 35 per cent in 1986. The number of university diplomas awarded has gone from 8412 in 1961 to 43 199 in 1986.

## Tuition, quality, and accessibility

You will probably notice signs of underfunding at McGill now that you're here, although if you're doing graduate research, or studying medicine, dentistry or law, it's not as noticeable.

All universities are underfunded equally, and some are more equally underfunded than others. But McGill isn't one of them. In this era of university deprivation, McGill is the only university in Québec that still creates new tenured positions. Université du Québec à Montréal relies on visiting lecturers and *chargés de cours* to change the faces behind the podiums; Concordia hires part time faculty for \$6000 per course, which is less than some McGill

stance, when undergraduate arts student enrollment increased four per cent in 1986, its budget was reduced by \$13 000. The student to teacher ratio in Arts is around 30 to one, a third higher than the average for the university, around 21 to 1.

Doubtless, McGill shares with other Québec universities' the aches of the accumulated deficit of \$300 million. By May last year, McGill's accumulated deficit was \$39.2 million. And like the rest of Québec's universities, it has watched the province's per student subsidy to universities drop from \$5929 in 1979 to \$3158 in 1987, and government spending on education drop by 16 per cent in the last ten years.

While everyone knows the quality of education at McGill and the other dozen universities in the province is suffering, there is no one solution. Québec's business leaders all insist the solution lies in students' pockets. McGill's chancellor Jean de Grandpré, McGill's administrators, professors' association and McGill students' council all agree.

If tuition were doubled, thirteen per cent of Québec students would have to abandon their studies and a further 23 per cent would have to drop to part time status, according to a survey conducted by the students' council at the Université de Montréal.

Ironically, tuition hikes will have grave consequences for accessible education with little impact on underfunding. In Québec tuition fees make up about 9 per cent of the total university

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# Nickel and diming it

by Chris Lawson

Seems like everything costs extra these days. Graduating, registering, student services, athletics, photocopies, everything. The commonly cited figure for tuition is \$570 per semester for a full-time undergrad in Arts (your lowest common denominator, as it were), but no one could possibly attend McGill and pay that little. After all things are actually tallied, students in some faculties, without making any mistakes, can pay more than \$1000. And this without even setting foot inside the McGill Bookstore. The fee explanations in your course calendar are a little cursory, so here goes:

You pay McGill \$19 per credit tuition fees plus...

## The Course Materials Charge

Total Sting: \$3.33 per credit, or \$100 or \$150 if you're in an intensive course like the Diploma in Education.

Explanation: McGill's most blatant revenue-generating fee. At competitive rates, \$100 buys about 2500 photocopies a year—one big stack of paper. In your time at McGill, you should consider yourself lucky if your fee pays for even 1/20th of that. Under new federal copyright legislation, mass photocopying, the kind your fee is supposed to pay for, is illegal anyway.

## Graduation Fee

Total Sting: \$35 payable well in advance, thank you, and up \$5 from last year.

Explanation: Every year, McGill books Salle Wilfred Pellier at Place des Arts to file its graduands past the stage, pumping hand and passing paper. It rents the hall, prints the programs, supplies the hoods and gowns and gold-embosses the (latin) diploma, McGill wants \$35. But if convocation isn't your style and you don't want to go, this one (like most) is non-refundable. Legend has it someone once sent them a nickel and a stamp and asked for a photocopy. Legend also has it that the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning was not amused.

## Replacement ID card

Total Sting: \$10 each time you lose it.

Explanation: These things cost money! The card itself is probably printed on less than \$1 of plastic and photo paper, but the replacement fee is one of McGill's many paternalistic "incentives" to students not to lose their cards, not that

being unable to take out books, go to the gym, and get into student events isn't...

## Late ID Validation

Total Sting: \$5

This painful and tedious process involves going to the former home of the now defunct Oceanography Institute (Eaton Building) and getting a little sticker stuck on your \$10 ID card. An expensive bit of sticky paper.

## International Student Health and Accident Insurance

Total Sting: \$385 single \$800 with a dependent, \$1690 family coverage.

Explanation: Makes you kind of appreciate the welfare state doesn't it. The plan is obligatory, and it makes people born here relieved to be Canadian.

## Application Fee

Total Sting: \$25

Explanation: Fill out that form and give them the cheque before they "process" your application. What does process mean?

## Student Services

Total Sting: \$128

Explanation: On the corner of Peel St. and Docteur Penfield is the Powell Student Services building. In it there is a health centre, student aid office, international students' advisory, an off-campus housing office, a tutorial service, disabled student services, a counselling service, and a Canada Employment Centre. Actually the only ripoff here is self-imposed in that students often don't use these services enough.

McGill Health Services has done a lot of outreach work, in the past, getting the word out about sexually transmitted diseases, and giving away all kinds of self-care items, like throat lozenges, Aspirin, Band-Aids and so on. Appointments are often hard to come by in a jiffy, but that's mostly because, like most things at McGill they are understaffed.

Part of this fee also goes to maintain the athletics facilities on Pine just east of University. While the facilities are circa 1930, they are still worth checking out.

## Students' Society Fees

Total Sting: Varies but students pay at least \$56. Some pay as much as \$217.70.

Explanation: Not all of the responsibility for this fee lies with the Students' Society of McGill University. But all these fees are lumped into this section

because they are student-inflicted.

McGill's Students' Society: \$56, billed in their handbook/propaganda sheet as a "very minimal yearly fee." Includes all faculties except Religious Studies and Architecture, which pay \$54 and \$40 respectively. SSMU has about \$6 million to play with every year, including five hundred thousand or so tucked away in a special fund reserved for big purchases and renovations. Where does all the money go? Some of it goes to fund clubs and functional groups on campus, but most goes for the upkeep of the union building and to pay 14 McGill employees to

large deficit.

## Q-Pirg

Total Sting: \$6 per year all students. The only refundable student fee.

Explanation: A campus-wide organization, QPIRG organizes and funds research into areas of public interest. The projects are decided on by students, and its employees, unlike SSMU's, are hired by the all-student board of directors. QPIRG allows students to opt out of the organization. This will be its first actual year in operation. It was established last spring.

## Daily Publications Society

Total Sting: \$6.70 per year

Explanation: This student levy funds about one quarter of the McGill Daily's annual budget. The rest comes from advertising. The Daily Publications Society has all McGill students as its members. Students last voted to increase fees to the DPS by \$1 per year in 1987, the first fee hike the Daily won in 10-some years.

## Legal Aid

Total sting: \$1.50

Explanation: After budget cuts threatened by the Students' Society, Legal Aid went to McGill students in a referendum last fall, and won guaranteed student funding, and autonomy from SSMU.

## Faculty Association Fees

Total Sting: varies from \$5 for music to \$25 for architecture.

Explanation: These fees cover the activities of the various faculty student associations, which seem to be limited to throwing parties that lose money, doing course evaluations that are never published and inviting speakers that no one cares about.

## WUSC

Total Sting: \$1

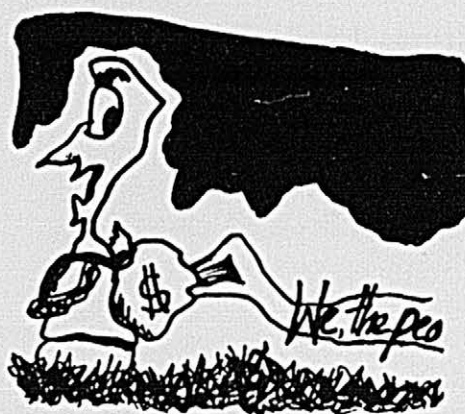
Explanation: World University Services Canada's McGill branch had a referendum two years ago to raise money to give a refugee student a full scholarship to McGill. The program brings one refugee scholar to McGill every year. WUSC, the group has all but disappeared at McGill, however.

## Access McGill

Total Sting: \$4

Explanation: This fee is used to provide money to make Society buildings accessible to disabled people. Passed two years ago, the levy comes as a result

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# Drugs: rules to smoke by

A drug is a substance—other than food—that when taken into the body produces a change within it. Many are capable of producing a change in mental state, and are referred to as psychoactive drugs. These are the popular candidates for recreational use and abuse.

Without condemning or endorsing psychoactive drug use, this article attempts to provide information on the most commonly used recreational drugs so that students can make better informed choices if they encounter the drugs discussed.

by Paul A. White  
and Justin Richardson

## ALCOHOL

The most widely used and accepted psychoactive drug, alcohol is also the most abused drug in North America. It is legal, readily available, and its distribution is restricted only on the basis of age—you can get it at any Québec dépanneur if you are old enough to see over the counter. Over the past twenty years, alcohol use has skyrocketed, along with alcohol related disorders.

A central nervous system depressant, it induces relaxation (sedation) and sometimes euphoria, but impairs judgement, reaction time, and coordination. After several drinks—how many depends on the drinker—the respiratory system becomes depressed and the user may pass out. Black-outs may occur after more than a dozen drinks.

Physical addiction is a long-term effect of alcohol abuse, and is associated with withdrawal illness, cirrhosis, liver cancer and brain damage.

Alcohol usually takes hold only minutes after ingestion. On an empty stomach it will take effect even more rapidly. If alcohol is ingested with other drugs (especially amphetamines and barbituates), the mixture can be fatal.

When drunk, it is a good idea to drink a substantial amount of water before going to sleep to lessen a hang-over. It is interesting to note that the hang-over is not caused by the alcohol itself, but rather by other compounds in the beverage. Dark-coloured liquors like rum usually cause more severe hang-overs. Don't take aspirin to avoid a hang-over. When taken with alcohol, it ruptures the stomach lining, causing internal bleeding.

Remember, if you drink, don't drive. In Québec, this is now a criminal offense punishable by fines, license suspension, imprisonment, or all three.

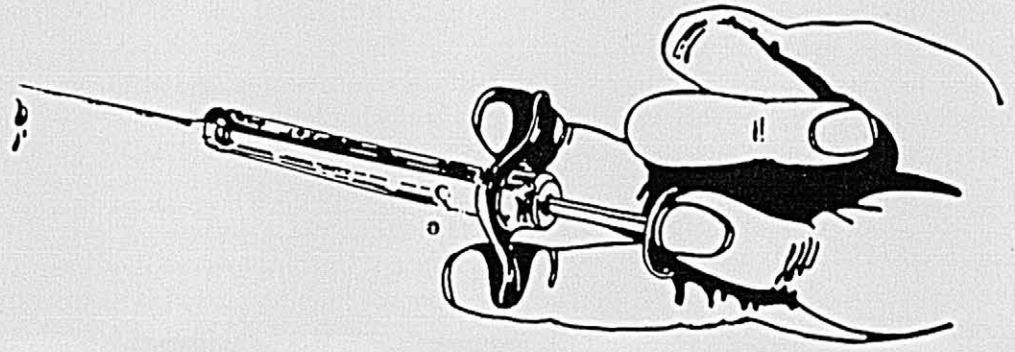
## AMPHETAMINES

These drugs stimulate the nervous system increasing alertness to the point of insomnia, and reducing appetite and fatigue. In the long term they cause restlessness, irritability, weight loss, paranoia and mental disorientation.

Available in large quantities by ordinary medical prescription, they are commonly prescribed for obesity. They generally come in pill form as benzedrine (bennies), biphedamine (black beauties), dexadrine (dexies), methedrine (meth).

Some students consider them ideal for extended cramming sessions. This isn't the best idea—they also interfere with the ability to concentrate.

Heavy use results in increased tolerance but there is a low risk of physical dependency. Without a proper prescription, sale or possession of amphetamines is illegal and carries moderate penalties. Illicit manufacture of amphetamines can carry a severe penalty.



## BARBITUATES

"The barbituate addict presents a shocking spectacle. He cannot coordinate, he staggers, falls off bar stools, goes to sleep in the middle of sentences, food drops out of his mouth. He is confused, quarrelsome and stupid."

William S. Burroughs  
*The Naked Lunch*

Barbituates, like alcohol, are nervous system depressants. They are commonly known as sleeping pills or downers and come variously as blues, reds, yellows, rainbows or goofers. Common pharmaceutical names include luminal, amytal, and nembutal. Seconal is the most popular black-market barbituate.

Highly psychologically as well as physically addictive, barbituates produce a drowsiness and relaxed state in the user, as well as impaired judgement, coordination and emotional control. Habitual use causes irritability, weight loss, and leads to addiction and severe withdrawal illness. Heavy use causes tolerance leading to increased dosage.

It should be noted that barbituate induced sleep is not a normal sleep in the sense that it seriously cuts down on normal dream activity. Prolonged use as a sleep inducer can have profound mental effects, and leave you feeling perpetually tired.

Barbituates, like amphetamines, are available in large quantities in pill form by ordinary medical prescription, usually for insomnia, and are often distributed illicitly. Like amphetamines, use without a prescription is illegal and carries moderate penalties.

# Startling statistics

- Pot, hash and hash oil are the most used and available drugs.
- Cocaine and chemical drug use increases in direct proportion to declines in cannabis use.
- The amount of cannabis derivatives seized by the RCMP doubled in 1987 over 1986.
- The hash user population is aging, with the majority of users aged 30-49.
- Canadian hash comes from Pakistan and Lebanon, and increasingly Syria and Afghanistan.
- International competition for a share of the Canadian hash market means high THC levels in hash will be more common.
- Domestically cultivated marijuana supplied over 20 per cent of the Canadian market last year.
- Over \$50 million in cash and assets related to drug profits were seized between 1983 and 1987.
- Units of methamphetamine analyzed in Ontario in 1987 had an average purity level of 27 per cent.
- PCP is particularly prevalent in Québec. At the street level, purity ranges from 0.5 to 2.5 per cent, while manufactured bulk quantities have purity levels between 50 and 70 per cent.
- Speed can be anti-histamine pre-packaged in syringes, or pure caffeine mixed with various chemical compounds, like Toronto's "DOC," which has a street price of \$5 a unit.

## CAFFEINE

The most commonly used stimulant among students and the general population is caffeine, found in coffee, tea, cocoa and colas as well as non-prescription tablets like No-doze and Wake-ups.

Increased dosage may result in insomnia, irritability, dizziness, headaches and indigestion. Long-term heavy use may result in severe insomnia and restlessness.

Most teas and colas contain about half as much caffeine as coffee, while chocolate contains about one quarter of the amount. Caffeine content in coffee varies dramatically, depending on the coffee beans, the brewing method, and how long it's left to perk. McGill cafeteria coffee is lethal, leaving your mind abuzz, your pulse hammering and your taste buds reeling. Imbibe with caution.

Although caffeine wears off within two or three hours, it builds up with prolonged use, affecting sleep, tolerance and dependency. It creates a moderate psychological as well as physical dependence.

## CANNABIS

Cannabis is the plant from which the psychoactive drugs marijuana (also known as pot, grass, weed, maryjane

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## ...smoked up

and ganja) and hashish are derived. These are among the oldest and most widely used psychoactive drugs known.

The most commonly used forms in North America are marijuana (a mixture of dried female plant buds and leaves) and hashish. But, psychoactive drugs derived from cannabis come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes, most inhaled in smoke, some ingested.

Their main ingredient, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) relaxes the user, creates euphoria, and increased appetite or munchies. Some alteration of time perception, as well as impaired judgement and coordination are also typical.

With a moderate potential for psychological dependence, it has no potential for physical dependence. However, tolerance build up resulting from long-term use may lead to increased dosage. Several days of abstinence are enough to diminish tolerance.

Although cannabis is the least harmful of the popular illicit drugs, very real dangers are attached to frequent, heavy use—smoking anything is not good for health, and a loss of motivation and emotional imbalances may be enhanced.

Possession for personal use usually carries a fine, but rarely a prison term. Penalties for possession of large amounts (with intent to traffic) vary considerably from fines to stiff prison sentences. Importation can also carry penalties. Currently at the U.S. border possession of *any* amount will result in vehicle confiscation and criminal prosecution.

### COCAINE

Cocaine, also known as coke, blow, dust, snow, sugar, nose candy and 'C', is one of several alkaloids found in the coca leaf. By virtue of its properties as a central nervous system stimulant and local anaesthetic, it is easily the most important one.

Originally useful as both a stimulant and an anaesthetic, it is now viewed as an especially dangerous drug.

A white powder usually sniffed (but may be smoked or injected), it can be purified into a substance known as freebase. Street cocaine ranges in purity from 5-50 per cent cocaine, usually on the low end of the scale. It can be cut with a number of substances, among which are mannitol, icing sugar and talcum powder.

Its short-term effects include increased alertness, reduction of fatigue, loss of appetite, insomnia, euphoria as well as increased blood pressure and pulse rate.

Long-term effects include extreme irritability and possibly toxic psychosis, insomnia, damaged nasal septum, and serious money loss. Cocaine is physically addictive, and has a very high potential for psychological addiction. Tolerance develops easily, which leads to increased dosage.

Crack, a new crystalline mix of cocaine and baking soda, takes effect more quickly, causing a euphoric rush lasting about ten minutes. Its potential for psychological addiction is much higher than that of normal cocaine.

Unauthorized sale, possession and manufacture is illegal and carries severe penalties. Possession for personal use usually results in a fine, with jail terms becoming less common.

### NICOTINE

Although its use is declining everywhere except Québec, tobacco remains a persistent addiction. Its active ingredient, nicotine, is a mild central nervous system stimulant. It fosters an increased pulse rate and a mild rush as well as adrenaline smoker's hack and a decrease in appetite. Long-term use can result in cancers, heart and blood vessel disease, and less serious coughing and halitosis.

About 30 per cent of all cancers are attributable to cigarette smoking. It is estimated that 3 billion cigarettes are smoked every day around the world.

Nicotine is highly psychologically addictive, and heavy use tends to lead to increased dosage to achieve the same effect. Physical addiction to nicotine is

less well understood. Nicotine, as tobacco, is widely available virtually without restriction.

### PSYCHADELICS

This is a large category of psychoactive drugs which includes LSD (also called acid, cid, blotter, microdot, and 'A'), psilocybin (magic mushrooms), mescaline (peyote), DMT, STP, PCP as well as amphetamine-like psychedelics such as MDA and MDMA (ecstasy). The most popular by far are acid and magic mushrooms.

Short-term effects of psychedelics vary widely depending on the drug, the dosage, the user and the environment in which they are taken. Generally they can include mild hallucinations, increased sensory awareness, feelings of powerlessness and anxiety, disorientation, impaired coordination, ego disruption, communication difficulties...and sometimes consciousness expansion. The drugs are effective for varying lengths of time.

Possible long term effects include intensifying an already existing psychosis, or leaving terrifying memories. Physical tolerance develops immediately but lasts only several days. Psychedelics have a minimal potential for psychological addiction, and no potential for physical dependence.

The use, possession, sale and manufacture of psychedelics is illegal and carries fairly severe penalties. Possession for personal use can result in a jail term. Possession with intent to traffic, importation or manufacture almost always results in a jail term.

### OPIATES

Opiates are psychoactives derived from the opium poppy. The most popular recreational opiates are (unrefined) opium and heroin (also called smack, junk, horse or skag). Opium is usually smoked, while heroin can be smoked (vaporized), or sniffed, but is more commonly injected.

Injection can be a very risky activity, especially when needles are shared. Shared needles can pass communicable diseases such as hepatitis, HIV/AIDS and septacemia. However, needles can be shared if they are cleaned with bleach and water, and then rinsed with water. **Important: do not inject the bleach.**

Because of the similarity between opiates and endorphins (the body's own natural painlimiters and euphoria inducers) all opiates are highly addictive, both psychologically and physically. The body reduces its production of endorphins when opiates are taken on a frequent basis. There is also a high potential for tolerance leading to increased dosage.

Euphoria, sedation, relief of pain, as well as impaired intellectual functioning and coordination are attributed to the drug. Long-term effects include constipation, loss of weight and appe-

tite, temporary impotence, and addiction accompanied by unpleasant and painful withdrawal illness.

Possession and use (unprescribed) carries severe penalties such as imprisonment, with severe sentencing for possession with intent to sell.

### OTHER RECREATIONAL DRUGS

Other commonly used recreational drugs include nitrous oxide, amyl nitrate, butyl nitrate, glue and a variety of designer drugs.

Butyl nitrate (poppers) and Amyl nitrate provide a two to three minute euphoric stimulation often followed by a short headache. Popular among gay men before anal sex or immediately prior to orgasm they are usually inhaled from small glass ampules.

Nitrous oxide is a harmless gas, sometimes used as an anaesthetic. Inhalation of the gas produces an intense but brief euphoric stimulation and it is available legally as a propellant for whipped cream dispensers.

Increasingly popular, designer drugs represent a fairly new category of recreational drugs. Similar in chemical structure to other psychoactive substances, designer drugs are often legal—at least until police notice their widespread use.

Model glue is usually inhaled from plastic bags containing a piece of glue coated cardboard. The effects include headaches, confusion, depression, loss of appetite, nausea and in larger doses coma and death.

### HELP and INFORMATION

**McGill Nightline** 398-6800.  
Closed after 3h00.  
**McGill Student Health Services**  
Powell Student Services Bldg.,  
3637 Peel St. 398-6017 Closed  
after 17h00.

#### In The Community:

CLSC's are community health clinics operated by the provincial government. For information about CLSCs and services in your community call **The Montréal General Hospital DSC** (community health department), 980 Guy St.

932-3055

**Alternatives centre de réadaptation**

3440 Côte des Neiges.

931-2536

**Association PRAD**

3663 St. Hubert

524-3698

**Aurora Information Services**

4670 St. Catherine W.

937-8445

**Centre d'accueil le portage**

3418 Drummond St.

282-0404

**Cocaine Anonymous**

481-8511

**Foundation for ADAPT**

4251 St. Urbain

845-9325

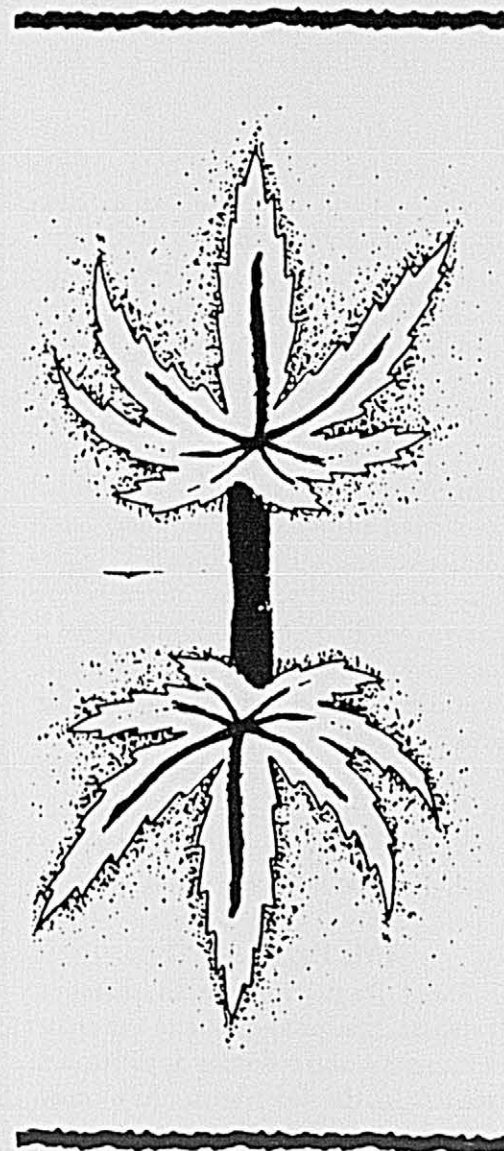
**Narcotics Anonymous**

1450 Stanley St.

845-1035

**The Vantage Institute**

5499 Robert Burns St.







## Restaurant Listings

### Price code:

\$: full meals for one under \$10

\$\$: moderately priced — \$10 to \$15 for one

\$\$\$: nearing the realm of the impossible...

Restaurants in Montréal maintain their reasonable prices either by not having a liquor license or by allowing customers to "apportez votre vin" (which the server then pours). There are no bring-your-own-beer licenses, but if you ask permission the manager just may let you sneak some in if you sit quietly in a dark corner.

**\$ Amelio's:** One of two good things about the area known as the McGill Ghetto. (The other is the Word). This very small Italian restaurant is almost invisible in the basement of a schlocky high-rise apartment building. Pizza is excellent and they deliver. All meals are relatively cheap, and come with bread and salad. Try the eggplant submarines.  
3565 Lorne Crescent

**\$ American Rock Café:** It will be interesting to see how free trade affects the clientele of this close-to-McGill bar and grill, which revolves around love of the USA: standard burgers and fries, rock and roll paraphernalia affixed to the interior in various fashions... Mercifully, Canadian beer is available.  
2080 Aylmer St.

**\$ Asha:** Good Indian food, and wonderful service. It closes rather early. Staff are quite good about explaining the difference between hot and dangerous and they will also prepare extra-mild dishes for the faint of mouth. Imported English beer also available but expensive.  
3490 Avenue du Parc, at Millon

**\$ Basha:** One of two places to find good, healthy vegetarian food. Basha's sells cheap, Mediterranean dishes including falafel, shawarma and shish-taouk. Fast, tasty, close and beer available.  
930 Ste. Catherine W and 2140 Guy

**\$\$ Beauty's:** Go for breakfast and brunch. It closes at 16h00. Well prepared simple and delicious food—bagels, fish, pancakes, eggs, coffee. It's a Montréal institution, meaning the lineups for week-

end brunch are ridiculous. Standing for an hour in a sidewalk crowd overflowing onto St Urbain Saturday and Sunday afternoons is a popular pastime.  
93 Mt. Royal W., near St. Laurent

**\$\$ Bagel etc.** Avoid at all costs. Hideously expensive and always empty; current management took an authentic all-nite forties diner with a tin ceiling and revamped it into '90's pretension. Ordinary food from a line cook, served on linen, fine china, silver, crystal glasses?...  
St. Laurent & Rachel

**\$ Au Bon Croissant:** Customers pay for convenience at this lunch café, but otherwise you'll find a good lunch quickly, in pleasant surroundings. Hard to come by downtown.  
896 Sherbrooke St.

**\$ La Cabane:** A very hip hang-out for the too-cool-for-Peel Pub/downtown crowd. The finest of beers and the kind of quality food you don't expect to find in a bar, all at reasonable prices.  
3872 St. Laurent

**\$\$ Cage aux Sports:** Often a dangerous place to be during the playoffs. Duck when les Canadiens score a goal.  
2250 Guy

**\$ Chez Frankie** A diner, with little jukeboxes that work at each booth. Souvlaki, hamburgers, sandwiches, great fries, and a complete breakfast for around \$2.50. Extremely affordable, handy location, friendly service, and a little slow. Get coffee and relax, or shoot a game of pool.  
3993 St. Laurent

**\$ Carlos and Pepes:** Mass-produced Mexican food and cheap booze are the *ordre du jour* at Carlos and Pepes. The two-for-one happy hour with tacos at 99 cents is its big draw. After 19h00 the drinks suddenly take on the price of other downtown establishments and you start to notice the food.  
1425 Stanley

**\$\$ Le Commensal:** Good vegetarian food. You pay by the gram, and by the price, you'd think they were weighing the plate too. Eat light things and you're laughing.  
1215 St. Denis at Ste. Catherine W.

**\$ Deer Garden:** Very good cheap Chinese food. Horrible decor and questionable cleanliness, but excellent service. Endless amounts of tea. Licensed.  
1162 St. Laurent

**\$ Duluth Pizzeria:** Great pizza, delivered at nearly all hours. Guaranteed inter-roommate fight over the doughball in the middle.  
3895 Hotel de Ville

**\$\$ Eduardo**  
Intimate, crowded red and green Italian restaurant with very reasonable prices, large platters of delectable goods, huge variety. Seafood pastas, meat dishes, cannelloni, linguini, fettuccini creations. Bring your own wine, enjoy toasted herbed buns and terrific salads as antipasto. No need to make reservations, but if you do you could get a window table.  
Duluth and St Denis

**\$ La Paryse:** A diner carved out of the ground floor of a house, with candy jars lining the cash and incredible chocolate cake. Great hamburgers, fries and cokes, and a delectable egg and cheese sandwich named after the restaurant. Right in the heart of a fiercely franco-phone section, La Paryse is owned by women as well, making it the politically correct selection (for omnivores).  
302 Ontario

**\$\$ Santropol:** Massive and unusual sandwiches with mounds of fruit appended to them in imaginative ways. Sandwiches are abit pricey, but the soup of the day and all the dark bread and butter you can eat is a great deal for \$2. No liquor, so it's all teas—about 200 kinds, coffees, and Santropol Special flavoured hot milks. Cozy in winter.  
Corner of Duluth and St. Urbain

**\$ Schwartzes:** The other, and arguably better, smoked meat heaven, just across the street from The Main. Lots of line ups around meal times.  
St Laurent and Napoleon

**\$ 201 Milton:** Cafe Commun replacement, hearty good food, \$6 full meal, including soup, main course, dessert, coffee. Some Mexican, French, nouvelle cuisine kind of stuff. Good vegetarian meals.

**\$\$ Lombardi's:** Excellent, excellent Italian food, reasonably priced. It's where you go when the line-up outside Eduardo's is too long, and vice versa.  
Duluth and Saint Denis

**\$ Aida's:** Lebanese. Flafel, shawarma, great two for one special, full meal combo plates.  
Crescent & de Maisonneuve

**\$ Mer Rouge:** For an evening of unusual cuisine, prepare yourself to dine without cutlery. Here, patrons scoop up savoury blends with a spongy bread. Not inexpensive, but the servers showing you how to eat make it a worthwhile treat. Try ordering mixed plates too.  
256 Roy E.

## ALL NIGHT OR LATE NIGHT

**\$ The Main:** One of this city's two famed smoked meat emporia. This one is open 24 hours, and if you go in for their very cheap late-late-night breakfast specials, you'll see some of the more exhausted servers in Montréal. Although it sells itself as a carnivorous palace, it is

possible for veggies to eat too, with a fine selection of blintzes, vernikas and latkas.  
3864 St. Laurent, just north of Pins

**\$ Ben's:** A Montréal landmark, although not necessarily for the quality of the food. It's open till 3:30 weeknights and 4:30 weekends. Handy for mandatory coffee and starch intake.  
1475 Metcalfe, corner de Maisonneuve

**\$\$ Lux:** A party emporium, Lux features long tables where the party you just tried to escape can sit down with you. Rub elbows with the rich and famous, the down and ugly after the bars close at 3 a.m. Overpriced but nourishing nouveau cuisine, only they don't give you too much. Huge selection of magazines, baked goods for sale at counter, disgustingly large candy selection, and a real live coin-op video cassette dispenser. T-shirts for sale, and you may still be able to get your haircut upstairs, or else they've turned the shop into a bikini boutique, or was it a tanning salon?

Just past St. Laurent & Laurier

**\$\$ Lola's Paradise:** This is a late night extravaganza, serving multi-course meals in the wee morning hours amidst opulent decor. Of course it's expensive, but it's a life experience. The famous types spotted here repeatedly make Lola's that kind of night-clubby enviable lifestyle place they like gossiping about in *People* magazine. E Graydon Carter sits inconspicuously in a corner taking notes, watching Ivana Trump order the waiter around.

Corner St. Laurent and Prince Arthur

# Clothes

Now that second-hand clothes have become acceptable fashion, the used clothing market in Montréal has taken off. Every neighbourhood has some good finds, and many people spend hours rooting through bins for the best bargains. The following stores are within walking distance of McGill.

Of course, now that selling used clothing has become a money-making proposition, some reputedly second-hand locales will sell the equivalent of 'designer' used duds—at the equivalent of designer prices. Still, by and large, shopping second-hand can cut your clothing budget at least in half or add some flavour to an already sufficient wardrobe.

## Acte II

4967 Queen Mary Rd., 2nd floor  
739-4162, Mon to Sat 11h—17h  
clothing for women

## Ala Une

4810 St. Denis  
282-9458, Mon to Wed 11h—18h, Thurs & Fri 11h—21h, Sat 11h—17h

## Biba

5112 Sherbrooke West  
487-9555, 10h to 17h, Tuesday to Saturday.

## Comptoir d'Entraide

269 Mt—Royal Est  
849-4919, Mon to Wed 11h—18h, Thurs & Fri 11h—21, Sat 13h—17

## Drags

367 St-Paul Est  
866-0631  
Sun & Mon 13h—18h Tues, Wed & Sat 11h—18h, Thurs & Fri 11h—21h



continued from page H15

**Encore**

1535 Sherbrooke Ouest  
935-5604, Mon to Fri 10h-17h, Sat 10h-17h

**Hyper**

4304 St-Denis  
842-3210, Mon to Wed 11h-18h Thurs & Fri 12h-20h Sat 11h-17h

**It/Eva B.**

2013 Boul. St-Laurant  
849-8246, Mon to Wed 9h-18h, Thurs & Fri, Sat 10h-18h

**La Bizarre**

1103 Laurier Ouest  
277-9699, Wed 11h30-17h Thurs & Fri 11h30-19h, Sat. 11h-17h

**La Boutique Fantastique**

2080 rue Crescent  
288-3655, Mon to Fri 10h-18h, Sat 10h-17h

**La Ligue Turnabout Shop**

386 Ave. Victoria  
488-8262, Tues to Sat 10h-16h

**La Maison Entr'Amis**

62 Mt-Royal Est  
843-8347, Mon to Wed 11h-18h, Thurs & Fri 11h-21h, Sat 11h-17h

**Maison Rappel**

1562 Ste-Catherine E.  
526-3765, Mon to Wed 12h-18h, Thurs & Fri 12h-21h, Sat-Sun. 12h-17h

**Ortique Shop**

4804 Park  
274-6483, Mon to Fri 10h-16h

**Park Avenue Antiques**

5151 Ave. du Parc  
270-6252, Mon to Fri 11h-18h, Sat 11h-17h

**Rendezvous à Rio**

3459 St-Denis  
842-1692, Mon to Wed 11h-18h, Thurs & Fri 11h-21h, Sat 11h-17h

**Rose Nanane**

4625 Boul. St-Laurent  
849-0362, Mon to Wed 12h-18h, Thurs & Fri 12h-21h, Sat 12h-17h

**Salvation Army Family Thrift**

main location: 1620 Notre-Dame Ouest  
935-7425, hours vary

**Scandale**

3639 Boul. St-Laurent, 2nd floor  
842-4707, Mon to Wed 11h-18h, Thurs & Fri 11h-21h, Sat 11h-17h

**Scarlett O'Hara**

254 Mt-Royal Est  
844-9435, Mon.-Wed., 11h-18h, Thurs & Fri 11h-21h, Sat 11h-18h, Sun 12h-17h

**Twist Encore**

111 Pine Est  
842-1308, Mon to Wed 12h-18h, Thurs & Fri 12h-21h, Sat 12h-17h

**Bookstores**

Montréal's bookstores are not the cultural nuclei we associate with old New York or Paris, where cadres of unwashed revolutionaries and *dadaists* hang out in the back of literary palaces (or pornographers' parlours) talking Art and Politics. Restaurants and bars fulfill that function here, perhaps because food and drink transcend language barriers books cannot.

Regardless, an unfathomable urge just may strike: you may want to read something not prescribed for you by the doctors of thought running your classes. And in any case, the McGill Bookstore, renowned for delays, gaps in stock and intolerable prices, forces any serious student to seek out other options.

The city offers plenty of ways to keep the literate mind stimulated and the literate wallet empty. The Montréal *libraries* (this means 'bookstores', not 'libraries') listed herein are notable either for their specialty areas, or for their prices. As a student, you will need them. And as a human being, you ought to—whether the last bit of recreational reading you did was *The Sorrows of Young Werther* or the *Teach Yourself Mud-Wrestling* manual.

As a textbook alternative, Concordia University's bookstore is just around the corner in the Hall Building on de Maisonneuve at Bishop, and stocks many of the same staples. The following list introduces some lesser-known student haunts in downtown Montréal.

**SECOND-HAND BOOKS****The Word**

The Word offers cheap prices, a variety of very good books in English, a comfortable interior and a convenient location right in the centre of the ghetto. Textbooks tend to disappear immediately after the start of classes, but great savings can be made by scanning these shelves early and by selling back your old ones. It ought to be your first choice.

469 Milton, 845-5640

**Bibliomania Book Shoppe**

A welcome venue along the route to the land of bagels, souvlaki, and men in black coats, Bibliomania won't help you much if you are looking for textbooks, but it is a classically ugly treasure-trove. On any given day, you might find a rare art book, French and English literature or pleasant esoterica like *A Field Guide to Canadian Hallucinogenic Plants* on its dusty shelves.

4685 du Parc, 849-3175

**Cheap Thrills**

The books may be badly organized, but the prices are very low and the selection okay. More notable is their supply of new and used records, which is among the best in the city.

1433 Bishop, 844-7604  
2044 Melcalfe, 844-8988

**Odyssey**

Now next door to Cheap Thrills, Odyssey runs a similar operation with a superior book selection at prices in The Word's range. Best discoveries can be culled from the Recent Arrivals shelves.

2042 Melcalfe, 844-4843

**Russell Books**

Touted as the biggest used bookstore in town, Russell books specializes in no one area, but boasts the lowest prices anywhere in the city. Opposite *The Montréal Gazette* in Old Montréal, it is open regular hours during the week and 11-5 on Sunday.

275 St-Antoine W., 866-0564

**Academic**

Although Academic carries many McGill texts and has both new and used stock, its prices gouge almost as deeply as the McGill Bookstore's. A last-ditch place to find elusive texts.

385 Sherbrooke W., 849-3833

**SPECIALTIES****Paragraphe**

Right across from the Erotic Gates, Paragraphe has variety, taste, and a yummy café. They will order books for you, and often have texts at lower cost than the McGill B.S.

2065 Mansfield, 845-5811

**Librairie Alternative**

A favourite of local CSIS operatives, L'Alternative is Montréal's anarchist bookstore, managed by an unpaid collective. It carries a wide range of books and periodicals on the theory and practice of social action. The staff is, if anything, too friendly, and has an admirable policy of allowing patrons to sit down and read in the shop if they cannot afford to buy.

2035 St. Laurent, 842-4765

**Black Rose Books**

Home of the visions of a new social order, Black Rose sells, publishes, commissions all those electrifying theses nobody else risks. With their anarchist theory, ecological politics, feminism, the entire Chomsky canon, and their very own mag *Our Generation*, serious political and social theorists will find themselves doing the Black Rose browse again and again. Closed weekends.

3981 St Laurent, 844-4076

**L'Androgyne**

Though pricey, L'Androgyne is a focal point for the local gay and lesbian community, and often holds readings and other events in the store. A fine collection of books on sexuality and sexual politics, in both official languages. For an exclusively feminist book-buying experience, you might also try *L'Essentielle*, a women's bookstore at 420 Rachel Est, though its stock is almost all in French.

3636 St. Laurent, 842-4765

**Liberation Books**

Liberation stays afloat by peddling fashion magazines to the College Lasalle students that share its building, but its *raison d'être* is Third World politics and fiction—and knowing the difference between the two. The magazine rack is excellent; the attitude especially warm. Not to be ignored by anyone concerned about black culture, world justice and development.

1205 de Maisonneuve W., 287-9739

**Ficciones**

Montréal's finest English-language literary bookstore. The stock is composed of international fiction and poetry, with some, though not enough, small-press books. Prices are predictably high but not unusually so, and the selection is in impeccable taste. At the top of the meritocracy.

111 Duluth W., 844-3100

**Lexis**

Having just opened last September, Lexis is much like Paragraphe in quality but sans café and with higher price tags. They plan to introduce a selective sampling of periodicals.

2055 Peel, 848-9763

**Stage**

Closet-sized, specializing in expensive books on cinema and the performing arts. Professors in these areas often order texts from Stage rather than through the McGill B.S.

3575 du Parc, 842-9982

**Nebula**

A science fiction, humour and comic book dealer, with all the expected material but also some lovely rarities like the complete hardbound *Little Nemo in Slumberland* from the '20s, the new comic book version of the Iran-contra affair ("funny," you say, "I thought what Reagan gave us was the comic book version"), or *Aaargh!!!*, a collection of artists' reactions to Thatcher's homophobic censorship bill.

1522 Sherbrooke W., #11, 932-3930

**Nova**

Reputed to be Montréal's best comic store, for those who care.

372 Ste Catherine W., 874-6064

**Double Hook Canadian Books**

A primarily Canadian bookstore, not suprisingly. You can find just about anything in the Canadian literature field. Some French.

1239-A Greene Ave., 932-5093

—carl p. wilson III

**Galleries**

The listings that follow range from venerable institutions, through a selection of Montréal's avant-garde galleries, to places whose merit lies in that they defy any classification - cafés and clubs that will find any excuse to hang a few paintings. They are places that are either out of the way or otherwise hidden behind familiar façades.

Keep in mind that these listings are selective — find any excuse to seek out other galleries, or better still, in the event that all this art should start referring to itself, lose yourself wandering between galleries.

Montréal streets are an important source of public art, predominantly sculptures, clothing, buildings and paint sprayed on the sides of buildings. However, as with public art anywhere, the most interesting possibilities are illegal or unpopular or have not yet been discovered.

Also, Bimbo at (58 Fairmount O) and Café Katchina (51 Roy E.) are two places, among countless others, where you can consume art with coffee.

The Montréal *Mirror* and *Volx* are the best papers to consult for gallery times and current exhibitions. Should you wish to go into greater detail, useful periodicals include *Discussion*, *Parallogramme*, *Paragraphe*, and *Vanguard*. And a good resource centre-cum-bookstore is *Artetexte*, 3575 St Laurent, Suite 303 telephone 845 2759.

Two neighbouring buildings of non-profit, artist-run galleries.

**3891 St Laurent**

\*Galerie Oboro suite 499  
844 3250  
\*Galerie Optica suite 501  
287 1574  
\*Galerie PRIM suite 310  
849 5065  
\*Galerie Skol suite 222  
842 4021



**4060 St Laurent**

\*Articule suite 106  
842 9686  
\*Dazibao suite 104  
845 0063  
\*Galerie Dare-Dare suite 211  
844 8327  
\*Galerie Eclart suite 307  
842 0243  
\*Galerie Powerhouse suite 205  
844 3489

**Canadian Centre for Architecture**

Phyllis Lambert's \$40 million project to help lessen public ignorance of architecture. The centre houses exhibitions, lectures, study programs, photos, drawings, prints and 120 000 books.

1920 Baile  
tel. 939 7000.

**Centre des Arts Visuels**

350 Victoria  
tel. 488 9559

**Centre de Creation et de Diffusion en Design**

200 Sherbrooke O. #4005  
tel. 282 3395

**Complex du Canal Lachine**

This cooperative complex houses artists' studios, living space and galleries.  
4710 St Ambroise  
tel. 935 1291

**Concordia Art Gallery**

1455 de Maisonneuve West  
tel. 848 4750

**Cultart**

360 Roy E.  
tel. 843 3596  
Primarily young Québec artists.

**Galerie Graff/Centre de Conception Graphique**

Showcases young contemporary Québecois artists. The centre holds demonstrations and workshops in silkscreen, engraving and lithography.

963 Rachel E.  
tel. 526 2616

**Galerie Fokus**

Primarily a gallery but also a teahouse gathering spot for musicians and writers. Poetry readings on the first Monday of every month.

68 Duluth E.  
tel. 842 6249

**Galerie Foufounes**

Foufounes hosts monthly art auctions and weekly live model painting on Mondays. An unusually direct path from production to consumption. Visual and plastic arts can be viewed, along with plenty of other forms of culture, until early in the morning.

87 St Catherine E.  
tel. 845 5484

**Bar Lézard**

Lézard provides paints, brushes and a wall every Thursday night. A keen spirit of visual tolerance makes self-expression unusually stress-free.

4177 St Denis  
tel. 289 9819

**One Hundred Days of Contemporary Art**

Beginning September first and continuing for 100 days, an old tire factory in Montréal East becomes an international gallery of large paintings, sculptural and

video installations.  
2000 Notre Dame East  
tel. 288 0811

**Galerie Pink**

An off-beat shelter for unusually productive people. Galerie Pink intends its art to be fresh.

1465 Notre Dame West  
tel. 935-9851.Ω

—Heather Mackay &  
Natasha Palraudeau

**Bars****Bar St. Laurent**

Affectionately known as BSL, this palace of decay beckons all those who hang out on the Main. Beer is the main occupation, but the people are the main attraction. A place to let it all hang out. It's always busy, and you can't stay without drinking.

3874 St. Laurent

**Bar G Sharp**

Featuring live blues, G Sharp is small, intimate and just starting to establish a good line-up of musicians. People and sounds spill onto St. Laurent, luring passers-by to the party. Be sure to call and check the cover charge in advance—it can be overpriced.

4062 St. Laurent

**Belmont**

Disco and Cine-clip. That means they play movies on the walls while you dance. Most noir-clad parons don't dance; so this is an ultra chic watchers hangout with a neat spherical video screen, campy old cartoons and silent films.

4438 St. Laurent

**Bifteck St. Laurent**

Fast becoming BSL II, the Bifteck offers decent tunes, cheap beer and the occasional strung-out musician. It's sometimes shunned for being trendy, but what's wrong with wanting to be where everyone else is?

3702 St. Laurent

**Boomerang**

Unpretentious House and Rap club.

3490 St. Dominique

**Business**

With its selective—and that's being kind—door policy, Business is a regular hangout for the Slaves of Fashion. Those with any self-esteem soon tire of waiting in sub zero cold for the opportunity to pay a ridiculous cover.

3500 St. Laurent

**Bistro Duluth**

A neighbourhood bar with cheap, hearty food, predictable music, and some of Québec's best *micro-brasserie* beer, from small Québec companies producing interesting varieties of beer and ale.

121 Duluth E.

**Cheval Blanc**

A watering hole for those in the know, this bar boasts a good selection of imported beer as well as a renowned dark homebrew. Neon camp decor, attracts a retro crowd.

809 Ontario E.

**Café Campus**

Opposite Université de Montréal, Café Campus, a collectively run, non-profit student bar, puts good bands on stage with only a moderate cover. The only drawback for McGill students is the side of the mountain it's on, but the Côte des Neiges bus (165) will bring you right there in 15 minutes, or a quick 10 minute bike ride through Mont Royal. Don't miss (free) Monday funk nights—they're a rite with some.

3315 Chemin de la Reine Marie

**Chez Swann**

A two-level dance floor where you boogie to Top 40, a steep cover charge, and three floors offering quiet to cross diversions. Pierre Trudeau has been spotted here, along with numerous other luminaries. A must afterwards is Lola's Paradise just around the corner for a real meal at 3h00.

57 Prince Arthur

**Club 2080**

A tiny basement which hosts local jazz talent during the week (including some of McGill's best), and brings in top-notch musicians on weekends. Not unreasonably priced for a jazz club.

2080 Clark St.

**Club Soda**

Cover varies with the band, which is the only reason you'd venture here, beer is pricey.

5240 Parc

**Foufounes Electriques**

Let's just say Foufounes accomplishes what it sets out to do. A neighbourhood haven for all Montréal youth, it used to be small with a cult gathering, but has quadrupled into a party palace with a room for bands, a hall for beer swilling, a gallery and a patio with urban art/garage masterpieces. Pool tables, too.

87 St. Catherine

**Gerts**

Our campus pub, redecorated to look like a McDonald's. The music is completely unexciting and frankly, it's a bit of a meat market. The only good thing is that the pitchers are cheap before 21h00, and you can get to know all your otherwise reserved classmates—not always a good idea.

Union Building

**John Bull Pub**

It's close, it's dark, it's quiet, and has a British style comfort and food (although many of the clientele are Russian sailors).

1201 De Maisonneuve W.

**Kilmanjaro**

Super funky. African inspired tunes get heavy rotation.

3699 St. Laurent

**L'Air du temps**

Showcases live jazz. A perfect place to take your parents since it's down in Old Montréal.

191 St. Paul W.

**Lézard**

With eldritch and spooky decor, Lézard will welcome you to an uncanny evening of dance (with no cover). If you don't dance, you can play pool, watch everyone else, and soak up the atmosphere.

4177 St. Denis

**Mars L'Alternatique**

This club is brand spanking new, but it replaces two former incarnations, Au Garage and SAS. Mars will have to work hard to attract a whole new clientele, as the huge warehouse club Garage will never be the same.

382 Mayor

**Passport**

Totally unpretentious. The DJ plays a good mix of all sorts of music and the clientele is mostly francophone.

4156 St. Denis

**Quasimodo!**

Taking over the old Poodles eclectic bar, it's new in town, and establishing a reputation.

3699 St. Laurent

**Rising Sun**

One of the few remaining reggae clubs in Montréal, the Sun has a history of wonderful, smoky gigs. Rastas and Gunga abound.

286 St. Catherine.

**Secrets**

Quiet and cosy. A fireplace to warm your toes by. Great specials Sunday through Wednesday. Good place for a Grand Marnier with that special person.

40 Pins

**Sécurité Maximum**

A gay club, welcoming women on Sundays and rumoured to be one the coolest places to be on the proverbial seventh day. The music is varied and recently they've hosted a few live gigs.

802 St Catherine E.

**Spectrum**

Live venue that holds about a thousand. Booking bands that don't want to fill the Forum. It is a truly excellent place for good entertainment.

318 St Catherine W.

**Station 10**

Small, friendly bar in the Atwater area showcasing local Rock 'n' Roll acts. Draft is only a dollar before 19h00 Monday to Friday.

2071 St. Catherine W.

**Thunder Dome**

The most self-consciously 'clubby' club on earth. Jungle gyms, tunnels, warp mirrors, ladders, millions of squishy bodies—it's like a haunted house at a Stephen King version of a fair.

1252 Stanley

**Upstairs**

If you are looking for a mellow place with a friendly ambience look no farther. With live jazz nightly and board games, the beer is cheap (especially before 8). Most Incredible Bargain in town: \$1 cheese sandwich.Ω

1429 Bishop

—Alice Wong



## Women's Listings

## Resource centres

**McGill Women's Union**  
Union Building #423  
398-6823

The home of discussion groups, a birth control co-op (pharmacy stuff, no pills), and a library.

**Gays and Lesbians of McGill (GALOM)**  
Union Building #417  
398-6822

Lesbians have not been well represented in either the Women's Union or in Gays and Lesbians of McGill in recent years. The more militant may want to try to infiltrate McGill's ranks and to seek out the community off campus.

## Around Montréal:

**Women's Centre of Montréal**  
3585 St. Urbain (near Prince Arthur)  
842-4780/1

The clearinghouse for information and referrals. The centre provides legal info, french courses, rape and incest discussion groups, immigrant women counselling, an annual Montréal women's directory, and a bimonthly women's mag, *Communiqué*. They can always use volunteers.

**Concordia Women's Collective**  
2020 MacKay #202  
848-7411

Not to be confused with the general Concordia Women's Union (848-7431), the Collective takes to the streets in organized protests and spontaneous demos against sexism and homophobia—definitely not passive feminists. They also provide a resource library and discussion group.

**Concordia Black Women's Congress**  
2100 MacKay # 307  
848-7418

Tries to cover issues overlooked in white women's groups.

**YWCA**  
1355 René Lévesque (near Crescent)  
866-9941

Help for immigrant women, self-defence and language courses, colloquiums on women and development and disabled women's services are all organized here.

## MEDIA

**The Montréal Mirror**  
400 McGill  
393-1010

Free anglophone bi-monthly cultural tabloid, you can pick it up in groovy cafés and such. Women's listings column covers events, readings, marches, clubs, etc. and is the most accessible guide to the city for women.

**CKUT 90.3 FM**  
McGill Union Building #B15  
398-6787

—Hersay  
Friday 2-3 pm

Women's political and cultural issues, heroines, interviews features, and some tunes.

—Dykes on Mikes

"For lesbians and those who aspire," interviews, politics, poetry, fiction.

—Wimmin's Music

Monday 4-5 pm

music by or about women, including some interviews with women artists

If you don't join the Daily, go fuel CKUT's eternal flame.

**McGill Daily**  
Union Building #B03  
398-6784

Strong anti-sexist coverage, special women's issue, gay and lesbian issue. Primarily female editorial board but it changes. Can always use contributors.

**National Film Board- Studio D**  
283-9534

Although their funding has been cut recently, Studio D, the women's branch of the NFB, still produces and stores a wide selection of women's fiction, experimental, animated and documentary films. Mailings list for screenings, sometimes free.

**International Women's Film and Video Film Festival**

This annual event fills the gaps in the Montréal summer. You can catch animation, documentary, film, and video from around the world.

In area theaters around the beginning of June

**Groupe Intervention Video**  
3575 St. Laurent  
499 9840  
women's video collective

## HEALTH

**McGill Health Center**  
Powell Student Services #2nd fl.  
398-6017

Two part-time gynecologists on staff, by appointment. Birth control counselling, condoms available. IUD's, but only given to women over 25. Abortion referral, STD and AIDS testing, reference library, birth control teaching kits loaned. Check out the women's health booth in the Union ballroom October 24 and 25 on Self Care Day.

**Women's Health Center/ Centre de Santé pour Femmes**  
16 St. Joseph Blvd. East (St. Laurent)  
842-8903

General health, lesbian clinic. Abortion services \$100 for welfare recipients, \$225 for others. Payment is scaled according to income. Cervical cap use information session.

**Head and Hands Clinic**  
2304 Old Orchard (near Sherbrooke W.) in NDG  
481-0277

Walk-in gynecological and general health clinic, covered by Medicare. They offer a \$5 pregnancy test, and all contraceptives are available at low cost. Specials are cervical cap and IUD insertion. Head and Hands also offers counselling, abortion referrals, STD screening, and very helpful health information by telephone. Open after 17h00.

**CSLC Clinique des Femmes**  
Guy Métro, 1550 de Maisonneuve W.  
934-0354

Gynecological examination by appointment only, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Anonymous HIV testing and counselling if you call 934-0552. Contraception available, and an abortion referral service.

**Clinique des Jeunes St. Denis**  
1609 St. Denis (near Berri-UQAM Métro)  
844-9333

For young women aged 14-18. Gynecology by appointment, Wednesday and Thursday are the best days.

Contraception and counselling, STD testing, abortion referral.

## ABORTION

**Morgantaler Clinic**  
2990 Honoré Beaugrand (at Honoré Beaugrand Metro)  
351-0291/2522

Private clinic. If you're less than 12 weeks an abortion will cost \$250. At 13 to 14 weeks it's \$350, at 15 to 16 weeks \$500. There is a \$50 fee without Québec Medicare. All services confidential, and no age limit. A local anesthetic is used.

**Clinique de femmes de Montréal**  
see listing under general health

**Birthrite**  
4100 St Antoine West  
937 9324

Only call if you want to keep the kid. They are good with guilt pressure tactics and can refer you to adoption agencies after you give birth.



## EATING DISORDERS

**McGill Mental Health Center**  
Offers counselling, and bulimia and anorexia discussion groups.  
398-6019

**The Montréal Centre for Personal Growth/Centre de croissance personnelle de Montréal**  
284-0062  
individual or group therapy

**Fondation de l'anorexie nerveuse et boulimie du Québec (ANEB)**  
6585 19th Ave  
Telephone: 761-7131

**Allen Memorial Institute**  
Royal Victoria Hospital  
1025 Pine Ave W. (near University)  
This has a weight loss group.

## WOMEN'S STUDIES

**McGill Women's Studies**  
McGill has a newly established Women's Centre on campus, where coordination of women's studies minor program courses is done. Check the calendar for the list of inter-disciplinary courses offered in the minor.

**Lesbian Studies Coalition of Concordia**  
c/o Concordia Women's Center  
848-7431

The Coalition finally made it into the catalog, but one course in 2000 years isn't enough, so come to a weekly meeting and discussion group to expand lesbian perspectives in education.

## Gay listings

by Eric Smith

Like other North American cities, Montréal has a large and vibrant gay community. Unlike many of its urban counterparts though, Montréal's gay male community tends to focus its energy on cultural issues rather than overtly

political concerns. This can perhaps be attributed in part to a lack of communication between linguistic groups. In part to the city's relative social tolerance and constitutionally entrenched civil liberties.

Gay life for men in Montréal is largely centred around the "gay village," the area which stretches along Ste-Catherine between Beaudry and Papineau. This is where you will find most of the clubs and many gay-owned businesses from bike shops to cafés.

**Sécurité Maximum** (St-Hubert below Ste-Catherine) is by far the largest and most popular disco at press time. This may change as **Pow-Wow**, formerly the legendary Pipeline, plans to go back to its roots and offer a competing multi-level gay club/complex. But for the moment, Sécurité is still the winner of the club wars with three levels (cell-blocks), a pool table bar, a huge dance-floor upstairs, and a quiet cosy basement bar with videos and couches. Dance enthusiasts in the know say that the club is a bit staid in its music selection and that DJs must choose from a playlist of house and disco which has already proved itself in New York clubs.

Most notable among the other village bars are **K.O.X.**, **California**, and **Taverne du Village**. **K.O.X.** (Montcalm and René-Lévesque) is primarily a leather bar. Its décor is austere, dark, and very butch. Actually one of the friendliest bars in the city. It has some of the best drink specials (free draft between 17h and 18h on Saturday). Music depends on the DJ and varies from night to night.

**California** (Ste-Elizabeth above Ste-Catherine) is a pre-club bar, guppie, laid back, pool tables and large bottles of beer (not cheap). There is no dance floor but a large terrasse where the trees sport Christmas lights in the middle of the summer. The **Taverne** (Ste-Catherine just west of Montcalm) is the main neighbourhood bar with cheaper draft and friendly patrons. It also has a terrasse in the summer. Watch out for last call at midnight. The **Dome**, a smaller disco, is on the top floors.

**Tracks** (Ste-Catherine just west of Papineau) is a leather/levis bar darker even than K.O.X.. It's also a guaranteed lay. **Taverne Bellevue** (Ste-Catherine just east of St-Laurent) has nightly drag performances. As it is a tavern, it has to close at midnight.

More bars beyond the village are **Mars** (l'Alternathèque at 382 Mayor) and **Lézard** (St-Denis at Rachel). Both are good dance clubs and neither is overtly gay despite a significant homosexual clientele.

A new club is scheduled to open in early September on Rachel above Parc Lafontaine. Its name and address is to be 1331.

Park sex is readily available in Montréal in Parc Lafontaine, on the mountain, and along the Lachine Canal bike path. Be careful though. Entrapment has reportedly been increasingly frequent, and can make for an unpleasant and costly trial. Remember also to always use safe sex in the bushes and in bed.

Sex toys, magazines and fashion accessories can all be found at **Pirape** in the village, the main gay variety store. Don't let the Hallmark Gift Shop layout fool you, there's lots of hard-core stuff available here.

For more serious reading, **L'Androgyne** on St-Laurent below Pine has a good selection of gay, lesbian and feminist works, fiction and non-fiction.

Other media are lacking in Montréal since *Sortie* folded last year. Gay news from other cities can be found in *Gay Guide to the Northeast*, *Extra* and *Angles* all free at L'Androgyne. Montréal's only remaining gay periodical is an ad-rag:



*Fugues* is useful for addresses and special parties but don't look for any substance.

Two other sources of information in English on Montréal's gay community are the *Homo Show* (Mondays at 14h on CKUT 90.3FM) and *Out in the City*, a soon-to-be-weekly column in the *Montréal Mirror* (free).

There are also gay organizations that always welcome new members or which can provide valuable services.

**Gays and Lesbians of McGill (GALOM)** is on the fourth floor in the Union building (Room 417, Telephone 398-6822). It has a library with some good fiction and a number of periodicals from all over. It's a good place to go for lunch right above the cafeteria and there's always someone there. It also offers a Peer Counselling Service. Look for ads in the *Daily* classifieds.

**Lesbian and Gay Friends of Concordia (2020 McKay)** offers many of the same services as GALOM but is more vocal politically.

**Jeunesse Lambda** is a discussion group (in French) for gay youth (under 25). Its meetings are announced in the community listings in *La Presse* and *Fugues*.

Three gay information lines exist in *Montréal*: **Gai-Ecole** (521-1508), **Gay Info** (761-5225), and **Gay Line** (931-8668). They are not always staffed but you can leave a message on the machine.

## Lesbian listings

**L'Exit** is a quiet sit-down bar where friends talk over drinks. It's small and the exposed brick makes it all the more cozier. In the summer you can take your drink outside to the terrace to see and be seen. Men are allowed. At 4282 St Denis (above Rachel).

**Liliith** has been around for years at the same place, 3884 St. Denis just above Roy. The lights are low, the bar stools are high and you'll find a juke box with your favourite tunes. The dance floor is tiny but a great place to show your stuff. In the summer, stroll to the back and discover their private terrace. Women only.

**Le Boom** is now two floors of fun, with pool tables for those so inclined. Large dance floor, alternative/disco music. It's usually packed, mostly women. At St. Denis and Cherrier (below Roy).

**Billis** has finally moved from the dungeon upstairs to the first floor. It's still very much a big disco bar — loud, loud, loud, and crowded. J says "crack out your lipstick, girls!" Mostly younger crowd, but a great place to dance. Located at St. Denis (East side) south of Ste. Catherine.

**Gloo Gloo** is one of the newest additions to the lesbian bar scene, located in the Gay Village. Very chic, it's on Ste Catherine near Amherst.

**Lesbian and Gay Friends of Concordia**, otherwise known as LGFC, hold coffee houses once a month. A great place to relax and make some new friends, they are located at 2020 MacKay. You can't miss them — look for the large pink triangle in the window.

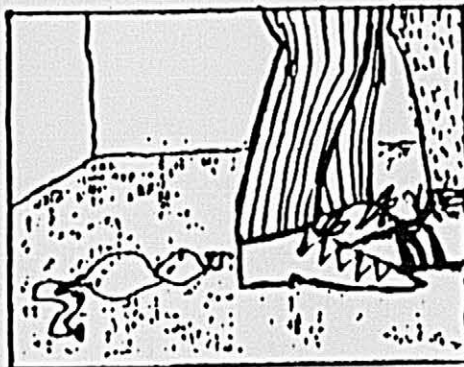
**Le Pont de Paris** hosts a crowd into role-playing, maybe worth checking out just for fun. At 1278 St Andre.

The Québec newsletter of the lesbian community, **Project Lavender** publishes monthly and is distributed free at *L'Essentiel* a women's bookstore (420 Rachel E), at *L'Androgyne* (3636 St. Laurent), or at other centres around town. A bilingual newsletter trying to unite an otherwise split community, it's always looking for volunteers, listings and articles. They also include a *Lavender Guide* for Montréal with listings of lesbian groups, bars and

services (i.e. veterinarians, shoe repair, restaurants, dentists, therapists, etc.).

One lesbian discussion and support group, **SOS** hosts outings and pot lucks. **Gay Info** (761-5225) and **Gay Line** (931-8668) has their number and location of the hour.

On the airwaves, McGill's CKUT offers a half-hour lesbian show, "Dykes on Mykes," which can be heard every Monday from 19h00 to 19h30 on 90.3 FM.



## ...nickel

continued from page H12

of years of frustration with a university which, despite millions of dollars in special funds for construction, has done little to improve access to McGill for disabled people.

### New Athletics Facilities

Total Sting \$15 per year—all students

Explanation: For eight years now, McGill Students' Society has been collecting money to build new athletics facilities. And while there is about \$8 million built up in a bank somewhere, waiting to be spent, the chances of it actually fulfilling its original purpose are indeed quite

### Miscellaneous Fees

Total Sting: \$50 to \$100

Explanation: Fortunately not everyone pays these. Engineers take the cake at \$100. Music comes a close second at \$72 and science students pay \$50. No other faculties have these fees. What kind of cruel and unusual punishment is this? It's not—not necessarily. Science, and engineering students want to pay these fees, or at least they did two years ago. Engineering students voted to assess themselves the \$100 per year partly to buy new equipment for their labs and partly to show the province that they were willing to do their part to help alleviate the underfunding of the university. They, of course, have yet to see the government respond in kind. Science students followed suit with a \$50 fee. Arts students voted down a similar proposal.

Music students, on the other hand, pay the \$72 as an Instrument Maintenance Fee, assessed by the faculty. They are also assessed fees for extra lessons, vocal instruction and studio time. Do they approve? Last year's faculty association president only found out about the \$72 fee by fluke, and assumed most students weren't even aware of it.



## ...schooling

continued from page H9

budget. Doubling tuition fees would increase that total budget by only 7 per cent.

In McGill's case, tuition fees contribute 5.8 per cent of McGill's operating budget, after income from research grants is considered. Even doubling tuition fees would increase McGill's total operating budget by less than 5 per cent.

The ministry says it needs to pour about \$300 million into education to make up for the last eight years of neglect. McGill's principal David Johnston estimates Québec universities are about a billion dollars shy of Ontario. Even doubling Québec's tuition would yield \$100 million, \$40 million of which would have to be put back into loans and bursaries for students.

And there is no certainty the province's share of education funding would increase if students paid more. A study done by the Ontario Federation of Students showed that while Ontario tuition fees kept pace with inflation between 1978 and 1988, provincial government grants to universities have shrunk.

Nevertheless, McGill's student council's position is in favour of tuition fee hikes, so long as there is some improvement to the financial aid system.

## Blissful isolation and violent confrontation

University funding may never be an election issue like free trade or Bill 178, but it will come close this time around. Although the Liberals won't be out selling promises for votes, they will be talking about tuition fees.

Montréal's chamber of commerce launched a well-orchestrated armchair activism campaign to get the province to raise tuition fees in order to restore "excellence" and prestige to Québec universities, particularly McGill and the Université de Montréal. The Chambre de Commerce, represented on occasion by McGill Chancellor Jean de Grandpré, expressed alarm that the province should concern itself with accessibility when quality of research and general "excellence" was at stake, as though the two were contradictory.

Students will be facing this kind of opposition, however organized they may be. Québec has one provincial student federation, the Association nationale des étudiantes et étudiants du Québec (ANEEQ). It represents about 120,000 students at 21 CEGEPs and universities. McGill's students council has not been a member of ANEEQ since 1983. It was involved with the now-defunct Regroupement des associations étudiantes universitaires (RAEU), but pulled out over political differences and problems with the internal management. McGill students voted against rejoining RAEU in October 1986 and it died shortly afterwards.

Ex-members of RAEU have made several attempts to resurrect the association, known as the conservative, lobbyist 'alternative' to ANEEQ, since RAEU lapsed. The latest attempt, called the Fédération des étudiantes et étudiants du Québec (FEEQ), after getting off to a quick start with enthusiasm from student councils at McGill, Laval, Université de Montréal, and one of two associations at the Université de Sherbrooke, stalled when no one was willing to come forward to sit on FEEQ's executive. While the organization has a complete set of constitution and bylaws, as well as formal incorporation papers, they have yet to establish a position on any issue.

This leaves ANEEQ as the only group organized to speak on behalf of post-secondary students. ANEEQ supports the tuition fee freeze, and organized a student strike to defend it in 1986.

Several generations of McGill Students' Society executives have refused to consider involvement with ANEEQ, complaining about its "militant" tactics and one-association-one-vote procedure. McGill hasn't been involved with any student federation—even the conservative RAEU—since 1984, preferring, for the most part, blissful isolation and the occasional letter to the minister to effective action. This semester, SSMU will be waging a campaign to have McGill students approve their \$1 000 contribution to the startup costs of Québec's youngest student federation, the Fédération des étudiantes et étudiants du Québec, or FEEQ. McGill students will be given a chance to vote on McGill's participation in the Québec student movement.

As yet unknown are FEEQ's statement of principles and mandate.



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# His bellow's been Music for 30 Years

## Boss's bark matches bite in Pines pizza

By **BILL BROWNSTEIN**  
of *The Gazette*

Montreal may have its share of famous sights, but it also has a few sounds that are very much part of the city's cultural fabric.

Those of a romantic bent may be drawn to the sounds of a calèche on the cobblestone streets of Old Montreal. The musically inclined may favor the accordion-like melodies made by the Metro as it chugs away from a subway station.

Scores of other Montrealers, however, get their jollies by phoning for pizza and being greeted by the reassuring cry of Pines Pizza proprietor Peter Kefallinos as he bellows "P.I.I.I.N.N.E.S!" into their receivers.

To some Montreal university students, the '60s were all about peace; to others, about Pines Pizza.

For 30 years, Kefallinos has been manning Pines take-out hotline for what purists have called the best pizza - in the non-wood-burning oven category - in town.

But the fact is that the boss's bark is as famous as the bite of his pizza.

"I get calls away from as far as Vancouver, London and Paris from former students who just want to hear my voice," says Kefallinos, 58, "It's very flattering, but unfortunately I don't deliver overseas."

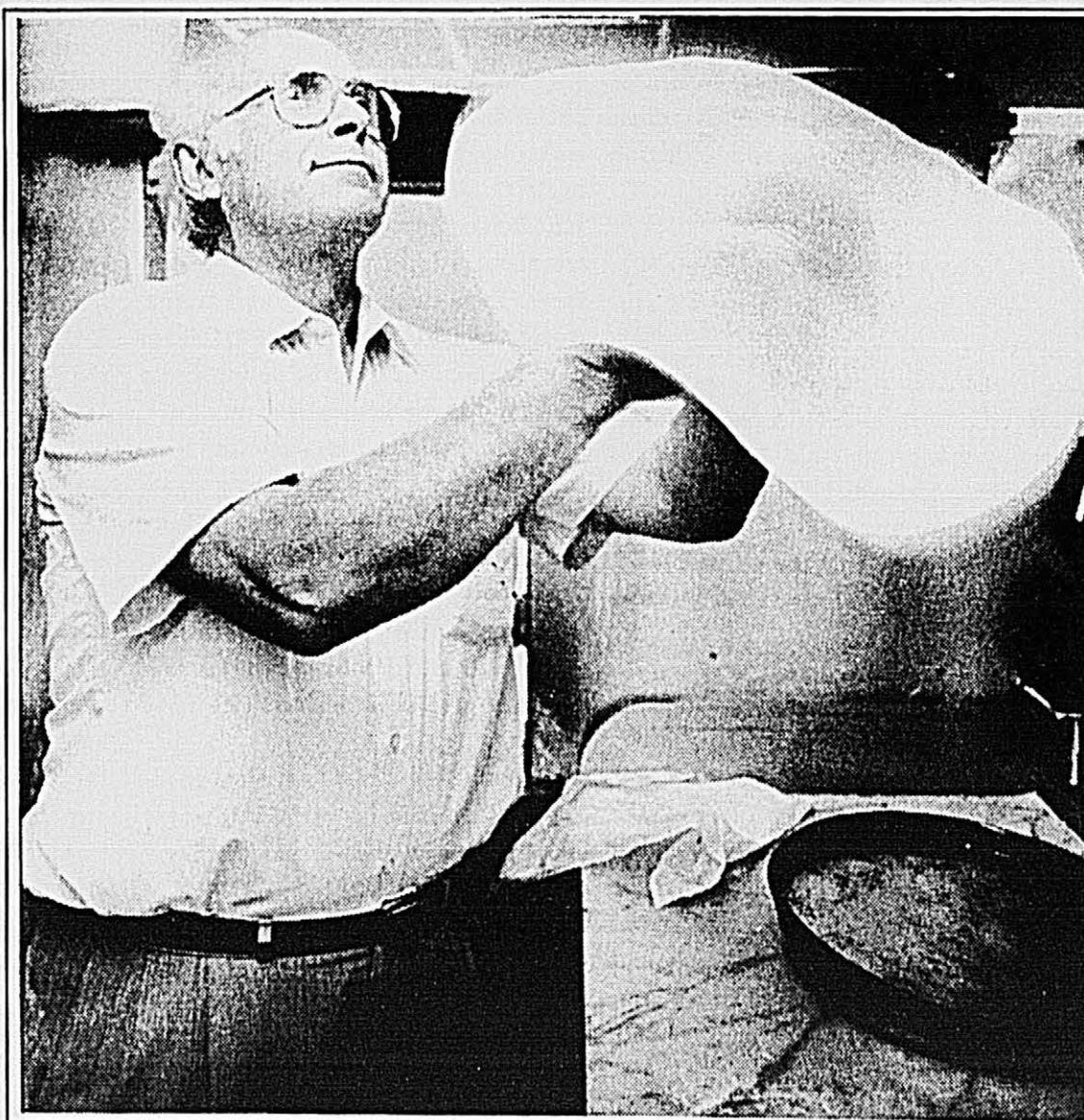
Pines moved from its landmark first location on Pine and Park Aves. to its present home on Park and Mount Royal Ave. eight years ago. While Kefallinos took it over in 1959, it had been in existence since 1930.

"Sure, 90 per cent of our business was - and is - take-out and most of our customers adjusted to our move, but the other location had a real nostalgic value."

Although the former restaurant is still standing, Kefallinos never felt secure in the fact he had no lease there. Furthermore, the first Pines had been targeted for demolition to make way for an apartment and office development.

"The place was in need of tremendous repair, but without any long-term lease, I wasn't about to sink a lot of money into it."

Kefallinos's present location is about one-fifth the size. "That suits



Peter Kefallinos takes a break from phone to toss pizza dough.

*Gazette, Peter Martin*

## MONTREALERS

me fine. These are very competitive times in the pizza business. Thirty years ago there were a handful of pizzerias - now they're everywhere."

Kefallinos has had to keep up with the times. He's introduced the single slice of pizza for the budget conscious, as well as low-cal and vegetarian pizzas. There's also an array of souvlaki dishes on his menu.

"It's funny. Now Greek pizzeria owners like myself who helped to popularize the Italian pizza in Montreal are selling our native Greek food to help make ends meet."

Kefallinos acknowledges the strides made by pizza competitors with wood-burning ovens, but he

isn't intimidated.

"There's no question the aroma from the wood makes a difference and it's quite appealing. But if you know what you're doing, pizza from a gas oven can come out just as well."

"And, of course, no one has my special tomato sauce. That's the real secret."

Kefallinos is an avid pizza-eater, devouring at least one a day. His personal favourite is an all-dressed model plus hamburger, bacon, onions, olives, hot peppers and cherries - "Don't laugh until you've tried one with cherries - it's fabulous."

Born on the Greek island of Zante Corfu, Kefallinos moved to Montreal in 1957. "It was only after I left my small island home that it became a paradise for tourists. Otherwise, I probably wouldn't have left."

After working at his brother's Gazette Restaurant, opposite the Old Gazette building on St. Antoine St., Kefallinos had a hunch about pizza and bought Pines in '59.

Kefallinos, his wife and their two sons, both studying at college to become engineers, live in Dollard des Ormeaux. But his 12-hour-a-day, six-day-a-week work schedule doesn't allow him much time to tinker about the house. And apart from the rare three-day excursion to the country, he hasn't taken a vacation in 10 years.

"I have to conserve my strength. That's why you don't find me flipping the dough or working at the oven very much, especially when it reaches 50 or 60 degrees in the kitchen."

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# University plans to purchase controversial reactor

SASKATOON (CUP): The University of Saskatchewan is considering buying a prototype nuclear reactor to help heat its campus.

Atomic Energy of Canada, through a subsidiary, is trying to interest the university in the reactor, which it says could heat as much as 25 per cent of the campus.

The company, Local Energy Systems, would operate the reactor, selling heat to the university at a price "competitive to the cheapest alternative, be that gas or coal," according to a company spokesperson. L.E.S. has also agreed to pay the \$9 million it will take to convert existing steam pipes to hot water pipes.

But the proposal has been savaged by local critics.

"They have been travelling all over Canada with a sales pitch, trying to give these away, so that is the motivation that is driving this," said Anne Coxworth, a member of the Saskatchewan Environmental Society.

She said energy efficiency could be as much as seven times as effective for the university as a nuclear reactor.

The reactor the university is considering would be 500 times larger than other Slowpoke (safe low power critical experiment) nuclear reactors, which are primar-

ily used for research.

The University de Sherbrooke-Québec and a General Electric plant in Peterborough, Ontario, have already turned down options to buy the reactor. Atomic Energy of Canada has not sold a reactor since 1977.

Gordon Edwards, a member of the Canadian Coalition for

Nuclear Responsibility, said while the Slowpoke may appear cost effective, it "would be prohibitively expensive without the massive multi-billion dollar subsidies which the nuclear industry has received."

L.E.S. spokesperson Metro Demetrio said the price is worth paying.

"We have assumed we want a certain standard of living. In looking for that standard of living we know there are going to be risks. Society generally makes the judgement whether they want the risks for the benefit."

Coxworth disagreed, "There may be situations where there aren't any other good alternatives, but I don't think we're in that situation here."

The Atomic Energy Control Board is studying L.E.S.'s plans, and the Saskatchewan government is conducting an environmental assessment. Both studies should be complete by the end of August.

The university will then be able to decide whether to go ahead.



## CVC loses monopoly

by Stephane St. Onge

CVC Food Services lost its campus-wide monopoly this summer when the Engineering Undergraduate Society refused to renew its contract with the food and beverage chain.

Dispelling rumours of a McDonald's in the engineering building, the Engineering Undergraduate Society (EUS) contracted Versabec Inc. to manage food and beverage in the McConnell Engineering Building Cafeteria and Sadies II, replacing CVC Services Alimentaires Inc.

It's been five years since CVC won the bid for the entire Students' Society (SSMU) food and beverage management contract at McGill. It is this company's biggest contract in Montréal, including all SSMU-run cafeterias, Gertrude's Pub, The

Alley, and Sadies I and III.

"In previous years the EUS simply rubber-stamped the SSMU's approval of the CVC contract when it came up for renewal," said former Gert's bar manager and EUS executive Greg Dickie. "Last year's EUS council believed they could do a lot better."

The EUS no longer requires Students' Society approval for food and beverage contracts.

Despite the new contract, CVC will retain its monopoly over alcohol distribution on campus, and so beer prices for EUS activities are unlikely to change.

CVC is often accused of being unreasonably expensive.

At McGill, the CVC generates alcohol revenues from Gert's and The Alley. At Welcome Week activities and fraternity events which fall outside the monopoly, students

pay about \$1.50 a beer, while at Gert's, comparable beer will sell for \$2.25.

CVC vending machines offer soft-drinks for 85 cents a can, but the same can will cost 75 cents in the McConnell building or in Burnside Hall, where the machines are managed by TRS Food Services.

SSMU VP Internal Ray Satterthwaite said the lost contract will have no overall effect on the price students will have to pay for either food or alcohol. The Students' Society sets the minimum price limit for alcohol on campus.

EUS President Tim Cherna doesn't anticipate any problems with the remaining beer monopoly and is content with the contracts as they now stand.

"We will get better food services for our students," he said.

## ...réseau du nouvelles en français

suite de la page 10

de la bonne formule.

Jean-Marc Lefebvre, directeur des relations publiques à Radio-Canada, ne va pas jusqu'à soupçonner un côté xénophobe à la décision du CRTC. Il explique la déception de Radio-Canada par le fait que « le CRTC a basé sa décision sur des considérations de marché ». Le marché francophone, ajoute M. Lefebvre, n'est pas suffisamment fort pour s'offrir le luxe d'un réseau comme le voudrait le CRTC, c'est-à-dire ressemblant à Newsworld. « Si on avait 15 millions de dollars qui nous tombaient du ciel ce serait différent... ce serait facile de faire une proposition plus intéressante mais, fatalement, comment va-t-on financer tout cela? », explique-t-il.

Radio-Canada et la FNC sont unanimes à reconnaître les lacunes de la programmation soulignées par le CRTC dans sa décision. Avec seulement 25 heures et 30 minutes par semaine d'émission originales, le gros de la programmation aurait consisté en diverses reprises, dont celles de bulletins de nouvelles de stations régionales comme Winnipeg, Moncton et Sept-Îles.

Comme le soulignait, lors des audiences, l'Association canadienne des réalisateurs de télévision (ACRT), « revoir 11 bulletins d'information dans la retransmission du *Ce soir* risque de paraître répétitif et devenir monotone ».

Tout en reconnaissant ces lacu-

nes, Mme Lévesque croit qu'il fallait faire confiance à Radio-Canada, le leader de l'information de langue française au pays. Toujours d'après elle : « Quand Radio-Canada décide d'améliorer ses émissions d'informations, toutes les autres stations suivent ».

Elle croit aussi que, par cette décision, le CRTC prive les Canadiens-français d'un service dont ils avaient besoin. Elle trouve la situation « inquiétante », car elle maintient l'écart entre les services anglais et français de Radio-Canada et, ajoute-t-elle, les 15 millions qu'aurait nécessités l'opération de la station « n'iront pas renforcer les autres services d'information de langue française... ça ne va pas empêcher la fermeture de stations régionales comme Sept-Îles ».

Du côté de Radio-Canada, on est moins alarmiste. Même si M. Lefebvre admet que la proposition n'était pas parfaite, il ajoute : « avec le temps on se serait amélioré ».

Pour l'instant, Radio-Canada ne jette pas la serviette. « C'était une hypothèse, mais pour l'instant elle n'est pas envisagée » déclare M. Lefebvre. Les deux autres hypothèses consistent à faire une offre plus intéressante ou à contester la décision devant les tribunaux. Selon M. Lefebvre : « aucune des deux n'a encore été retenue. Il faudra attendre la décision du conseil d'administration de Radio-Canada d'ici 15 jours ».





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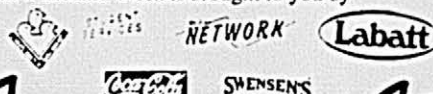
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- **GERT'S Events:** McGill's own Pub is having its Grand Re-Opening on Sept. 5, its 1st annual Billiards Tournament on the 6th, and daytime contests and games all week long!
- **International Students' Reception:** Sept. 6, 4:30 p.m. in the Alley. Sponsored by the McGill Multicultural Society and McGill Association for International Students.
- **Gillette Foamy Frolic:** Summerfest '89's wild daytime event... all proceeds to CENTRAIDE charity. Buy tickets in advance and win fabulous prizes!

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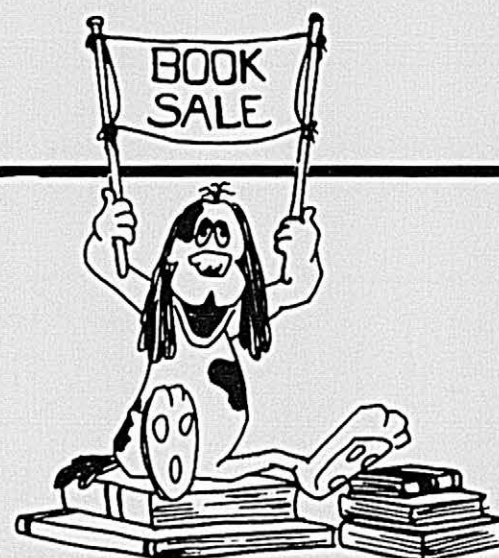
- **BOAT CRUISE:** Tuesday, September 5, 8 p.m. At the Victoria Pier, in Old Montreal. Tickets are \$9.00 -- buy them fast! 980 HITS staff on board, along with prizes, music, full bar and food
- **COMEDYFEST:** Wednesday, September 6, 8 p.m. In the Fieldhouse Auditorium, Leacock Rm. 132 Featuring **EMO PHILLIPS** with special guests **SEAN KEANE** and **JEFF ROTHMAN**. Followed by the **STILL LAUGHING PARTY** in the University Centre Ballroom at 10 p.m. Tickets are \$5.00 -- \$2.00 for the party alone.
- **ROCKFEST:** Thursday, September 7, 9 p.m. In the University Centre Ballroom. Featuring **THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS** and **THE SONS OF FREEDOM**. Presented by CHOM FM. Don't miss it! Tickets are \$6.00.

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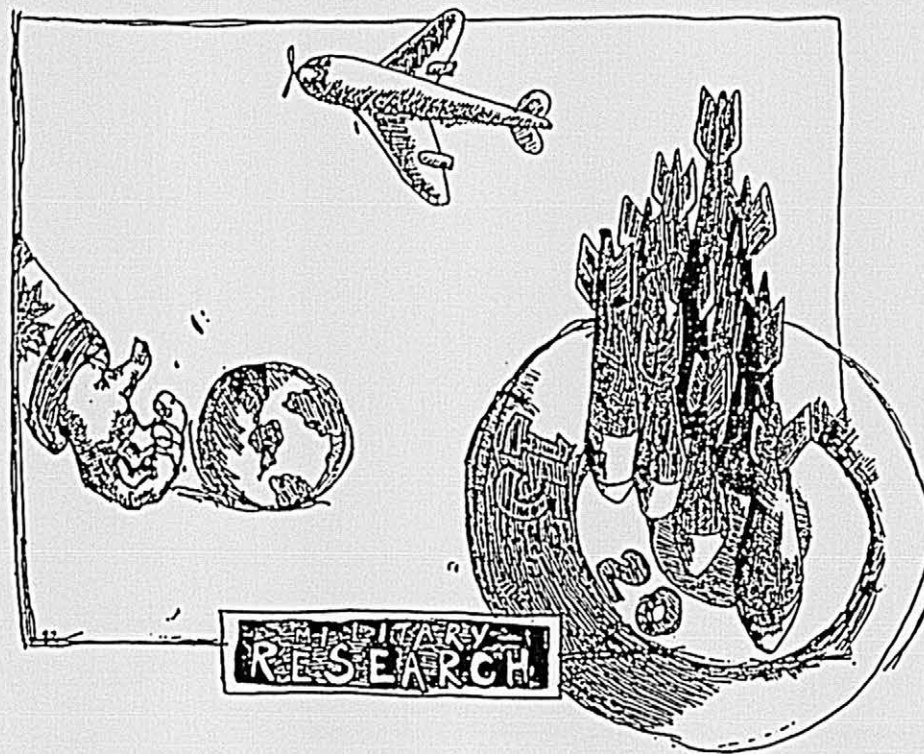
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# Military money stumps ethical debate

by Amy Kaler

*Ask any professor—money for research is tight and getting tighter, as deficit-conscious governments restrict funds and slash program eligibility. One of the few cash cows left in the pasture is the defence industry—governments (Canadian and American) and private companies which are earning reputations as bountiful sources of research money.*



Perrin Beatty's 1986 Defence White Paper called for a 40 per cent increase in university research funding over ten years. The value of Department of National Defence (DND) contracts quadrupled to \$8 221 000 from 1980 to 1987, with approximately 75 percent going to ten universities. McGill was the third largest recipient, after the University of Toronto and Queens University.

McGill is also the fourth largest Canadian recipient of US Defense Department funds, and has the dubious distinction of being home to "Canada's most prolific, or notorious, university military research project," according to Ken Epps of the *Ploughshares Monitor*. This project is the long-running fuel-air explosive research being undertaken in McGill's Department of Mechanical Engineering. Enthusiasts of the project describe it as "purely defensive," while critics argue that it is part of the development of a detonation system for a weapon with near-nuclear destructive power.

The resurgence of military research has raised questions about the ethics of weapons research in the minds of students and faculty, questions which were raised during the Second World War and in the Sixties. While concern hasn't yet reached the level seen during Vietnam war activism, the mid-80's saw a lot of activity by students to protest involvement in the arms race at their schools—whether nuclear or conventional. Student activism touched the University of California, Stanford, the University of Michigan, MIT, the University of Iowa and other campuses. Protests were often indebted to the spirit and energy generated by South African divestment campaigns, which also swept through the United States and Canada, including McGill.

In the 1980's, campus dissent tends to express itself through pamphlets, petitions and debate rather than through strikes, sit-ins and demonstrations. But the issue of global militarisation is as crucial as ever. At McGill as elsewhere, faculty and students are now grappling with a series of questions. Does the university have a responsibility to society, and if so, what is that responsibility? Should we behave as though research were politically neutral? More specifically, should we control, curtail or ban research which leads to weapons development?

## Military research advocates

As the debate is played out, certain lines of argument and patterns of debate recur. Among the main arguments against curtailing weapons research:

1. Advocates of military research argue that stopping weapons research is not feasible due to the problem of specifying what is meant by the term 'weapons research.' They point to the difficulty of defining the line between harmful and neutral military research, and to the difficulty of determining in advance the ultimate use of research generated by a specific proposal. Deliberations at the University of Michigan were tied down by semantic knots in the effort to decide whether the phrase "primary purpose" (of a given research proposal) or "substantive purpose" was more useful in ferreting out unacceptable research. Meanwhile at McGill, phrases such as "unacceptable consequences" and "harm the larger community" were considered ambiguous and confusing for incorporation into research guidelines.

McGill's Dean of Graduate Studies and Research, Gordon McLachlan, said in 1984 that "there is such a divergent set of views... on the propriety of conducting military research, on screening, monitoring or reviewing it, and even on such elementary matters as defining what 'it' might be (let alone establishing guidelines to screen it)," that the question of regulating research is impossible

to resolve. In addition to these theoretical issues, there is the practical problem that few academics want to be the ones charged with defining, setting standards for, or regulating weapons research. Declaring the issue ambiguous avoids the problem of grappling with it.

2. The university should not give in to pressure groups—the university must remain an apolitical institution. The regents of the University of Michigan balked at being asked to take a "political" position on regulating military research. McGill's Dean McLachlan expressed a similar view, saying that the problem of weapons research "enters the realm of politics and is only capable of resolution on the political stage," and therefore it is inappropriate for the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research to take a position on it. Some administrators at the University of Michigan feared raising ghosts from the McCarthy era by allowing "political" groups to have input into the university's policy making process. Professors Lee and Knyshtautas, who are conducting McGill's fuel air explosives research, have repeatedly stated that they believe their work to be essentially apolitical and that they are not concerned with the ethics of their research.

3. To regulate weapons research would infringe on academic freedom, which would violate the most important principles of the university. This is the most commonly cited objection to curtailing weapons research, as it has the most emotional appeal to academic audiences. It is easy to believe that those who interfere with what many regard as a virtually human right—the right to research what one wants—must be anti-liberal at best and unpatriotic at worst.

Few people would agree with McGill Professor Ruth Wisse's extreme statement at a Graduate Faculty Executive Committee meeting in 1984 that "the university must be engaged in any type of research that will aid defence... the military should not be subject to any type of review procedures." There are also very few who would indulge in the sort of red-baiting which described opponents of weapons research at the University of Michigan as "naïve well-wishers... with strong sympathies and affections for totalitarian regimes."

Yet these extreme statements represent all-too-common lines of thought equating weapons research with patriotic obligations. Canadian universities, so it runs, have a patriotic duty to Canada to produce weapons for the western powers. This political duty neatly complements the academic's intellectual duty to add to scientific and technical knowledge, and to the moral duty to remain 'above' interest groups and pressure groups and to sustain academic freedom.

## Its critics

Opponents of weapons research question whether these duties are as absolute as their advocates claim, and wonder whether military research is the best way for the university to contribute to society.

Defining weapons research is a difficult task, but no more difficult than other policy issues facing the academic community. For example, no one has yet come up with a universally accepted definition of sexism. Yet universities have made policies and taken actions designed to deal with sexism, such as

McGill's study of employment equity.

McGill's Board of Governors has a standing Committee to Advise on Matters of Social Responsibility, whose mandate is to discuss and thrash out such fuzzy concepts as social responsibility, offering some insight into the relation of these concepts to the practices of the university. We have to accept that a committee or a group of individuals charged with defining the type of military research that is unacceptable will contend with a variety of viewpoints and vested interests, that whatever policy they arrive at will be at best imperfect, too restrictive or too lax. However, we should not allow the ambiguity and imprecision inherent in the issue of weapons research to keep us from adopting the principle that the university should not be used to make weapons.

Similarly, the objection that universities should not allow themselves to be politicized by taking stands on issues such as weapons research is based on a faulty conception of the university institution. It is anachronistic to see the Academy floating free of political concerns—more akin to the medieval notion of the ivory tower than the modern reality. In fact, McGill has always been responsive to social pressures, for good or for bad. In the first half of this century, McGill bowed to popular anti-Semitism and restricted the number of Jews allowed to attend. In the 1980's, with public opinion favouring equity above discrimination, McGill has responded by creating programmes oriented to native students, and by providing services for international students.

Universities are political institutions, closely tied to the government of the day. McGill receives most of its funding from the provincial government, and has been keenly aware of the political implications of its honorary officers, like Chancellor and free-trader Jean de Grandpré. McGill's 1985 decision to divest from South Africa showed that the university, albeit with much foot-dragging, is willing to be sensitive to movements for positive social change.

Arguments about academic freedom are more difficult to counter as they are rooted in slippery abstractions about intellectual rights, and phrased in the moral dialect of freedom and knowledge. However, no rights or freedoms have ever been universal—least of all in an academic setting constrained by budgets, political edicts and intellectual trends. The freedom of the researcher to investigate anything s/he chooses is trammled in many ways. Most obviously—by ethical regulations, such as those prohibiting certain types of research on human subjects, and more subtly—by the priorities of funding sources, concerned more with commercial viability than increasing academic knowledge.

A ban on weapons research would be only one of many conditions which set the parameters of academic freedom. Currently, research which leads to the development of a weapon is usually funded in the form of a contract, rather than by a more open-ended grant. Contract research presupposes an agreement between both parties to develop and deliver a certain product. Unlike, say, an SSHRC grant to a philosophy professor studying time, space and the will of God, a contract is rarely the ticket to new intellectual vistas.

Curtailing weapons research is not a simple thing, and is made even less simple by the financial pressures on researchers and competing concepts of intellectual freedom and the social role of the university. Nonetheless, military research is clearly not consistent with established practices and principles of McGill. The controversy and ambiguity which result in attempts to cut back our role in the militarization of the world are well worth facing if we want to preserve our commitment to a peaceful world.



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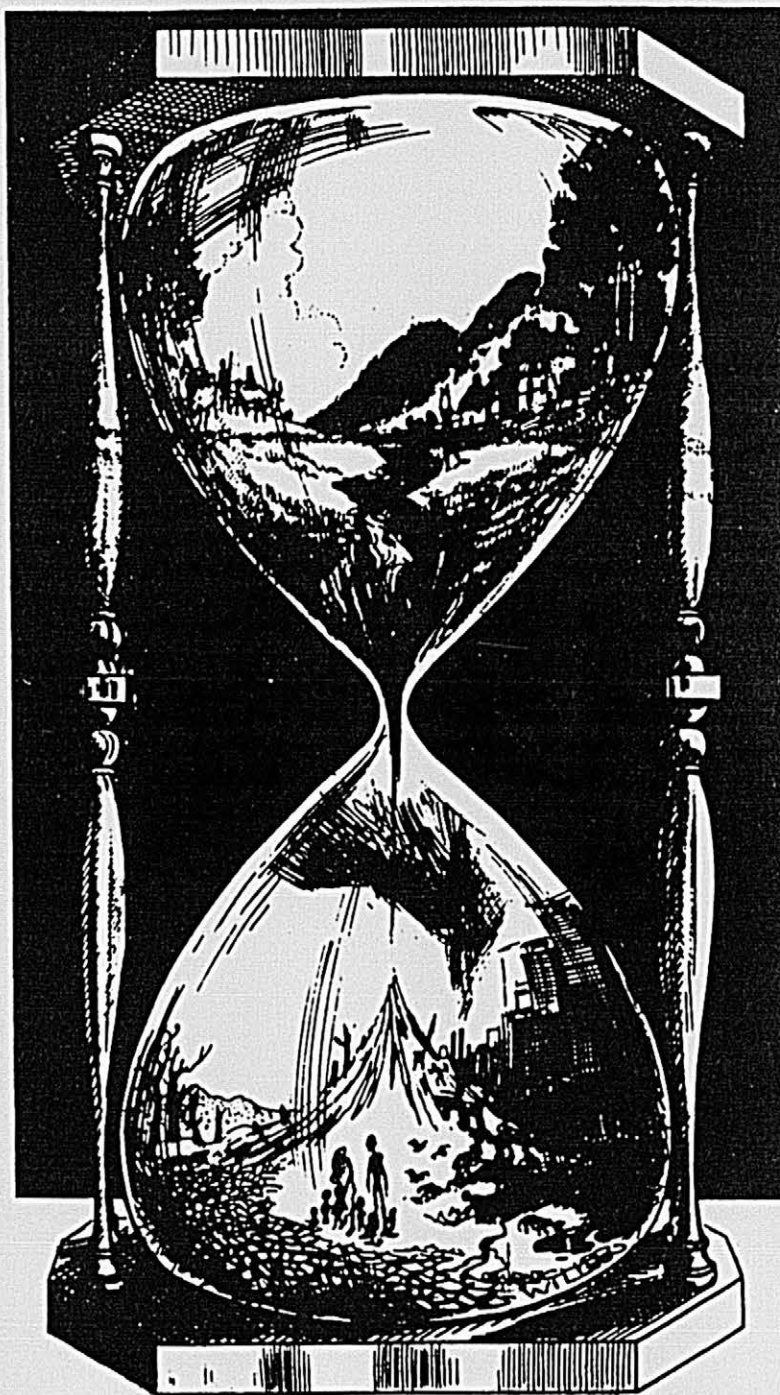
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# U of T security criticized after assault

by Karen Hill

TORONTO (CUP): A woman was assaulted in a University of Toronto locker room over the Victoria Day weekend, and officials say security has since been tightened.

"It's the last thing we ever want to happen again," said Paul McCann, an official of Hart House, the multi-purpose building where the incident took place.

No one was on duty at the security desk directly outside the women's change room the evening of the assault. Hart House set up the security post last year following three separate incidents involving a man in the women's alternate locker room.

"We were short staffed," said director of recreational athletics Sandy Henderson.

The woman was assaulted by a man at about 8 p.m., Saturday May 20. The man fled when another woman arrived. The witness declined comment on the details of the incident when contacted by the student newspaper.

Metro Toronto Police Sgt. Ray Feraday said the victim did not receive any serious injuries. "She wasn't hurt," he said. "She's not actually sure what happened."

But last Friday Henderson said the victim "still has a bit of a sore head. She also said she still has a

sore neck from being grabbed."

Neither U of T police nor Toronto police will release the details of the assault, or a description of the assailant. Staff received walkie-talkies the Tuesday after the assault. "We've reacted overnight," he said.

McCann said usually one staff member sits at the key office at the entrance to the athletic facilities, a second conducts roving security checks and a third sits at the security desk.

At the time of the attack, the key office employee was the only person on duty.

Staff members who have worked the security desk said men often try to enter or look into the women's locker room.

Officials should take further steps to prevent future assaults, said Carolyn Clark, a Hart House employee. "If they're really serious, they should hire a professional guard."

Currently, there is one button in the women's locker room which activates an alarm. Hart House officials are meeting with a security company to discuss additional mechanical security devices, said Henderson.

"We're not looking at cost at this point. You need an incident like this to shake people up and get things to change."



## Student federation calls for tuition-free education

SACKVILLE N.B. (CUP): Canada's national student federation has affirmed its stance in favour of tuition-free university, and against tuition fee increases.

Delegates to the Canadian Federation of Students' (CFS) general meeting in June approved the policy amid speculation that several associations, who advocate tuition hikes as a solution to underfunding, would keep the policy off the books.

"It means students still think of education as a right - one that shouldn't be reserved for the wealthy," said CFS official Catherine Louli.

"It was reaffirmed with very little debate," she said, "Which says to me that students still believe in it."

Delegates from Queen's university student council came to the meeting - held at Mount Allison University - backing an administration proposal to raise university tuition fees in Ontario by about 40 per cent over five years.

Queen's council president Scott Nowlan says his association voted against the CFS policy.

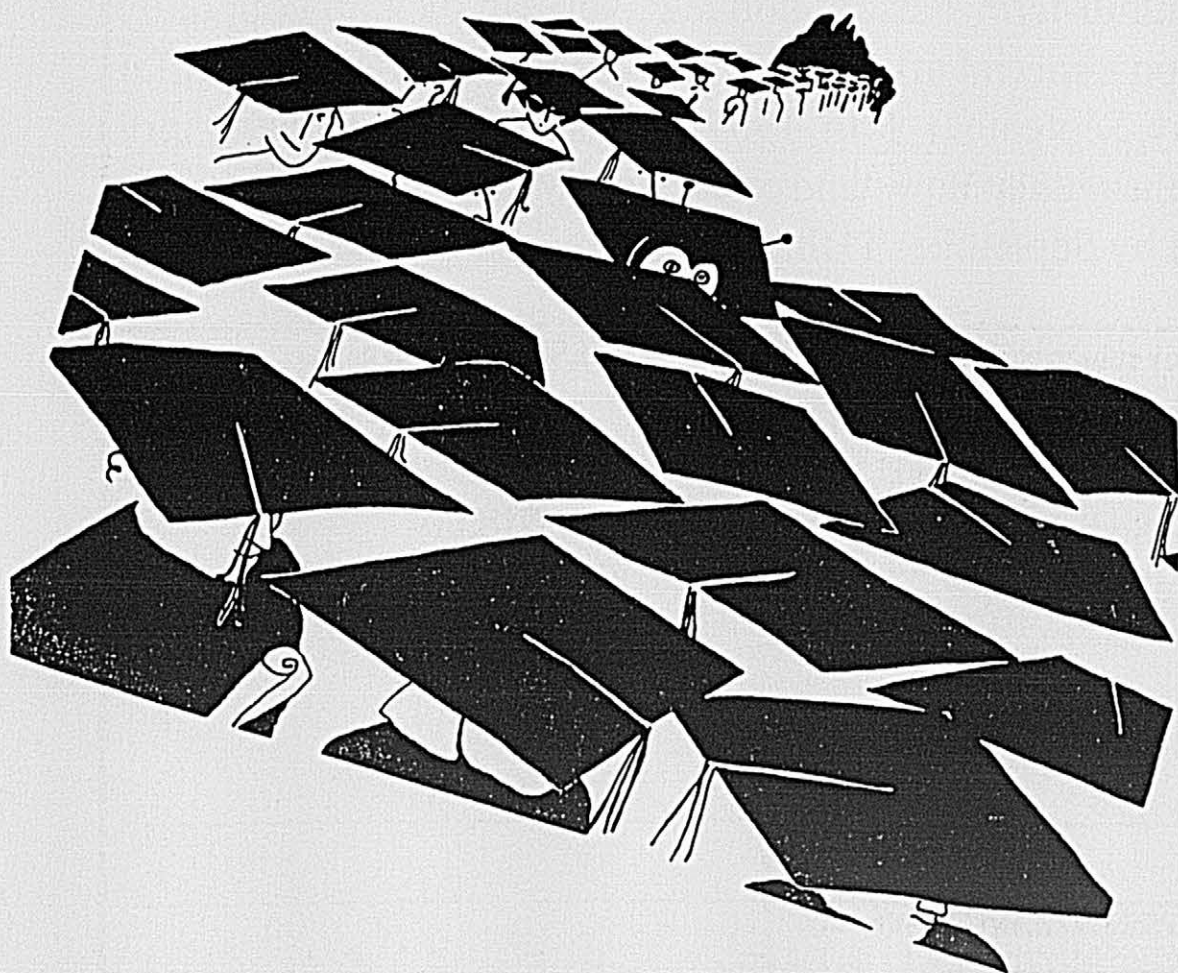
"I don't think it puts the federation in a good bargaining position," he said. "It's a policy that doesn't reflect reality, and it's almost ridiculous to expect governments to take you seriously, when you lobby them."

Queen's released their "Blueprint for Action" in March, to the acclaim of many university administrations and corporations. Student councils at McMaster, Waterloo and the University of Western Ontario also support the plan, drafted by Queen's Vice Principal Rod Fraser.

The Ontario Federation of Students also reaffirmed its policy in favour of free tuition, and rejected the Queen's plan.

"The (Queen's) plan isn't just a desperate gasp for cash," said OFS researcher Duncan Ivison. "It's a deliberate attempt to move universities out of the public realm and turn them into elite, private institutions."

Student federations in B.C., Québec and Nova Scotia also support free tuition.





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On page 4

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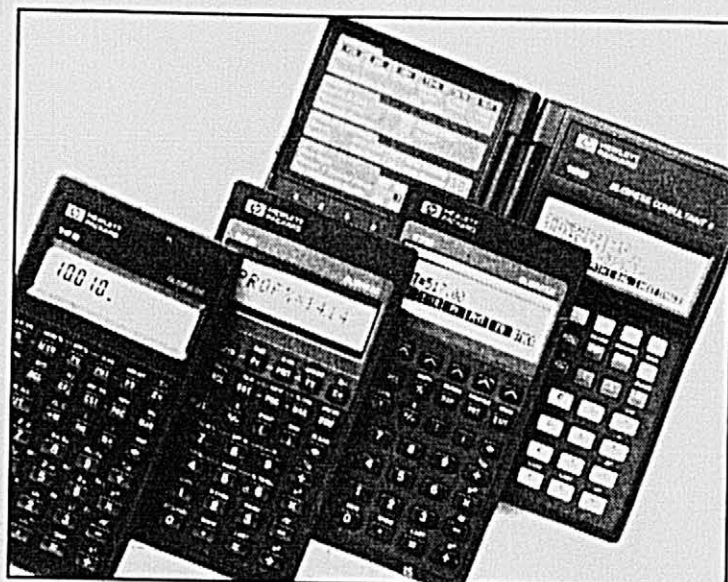
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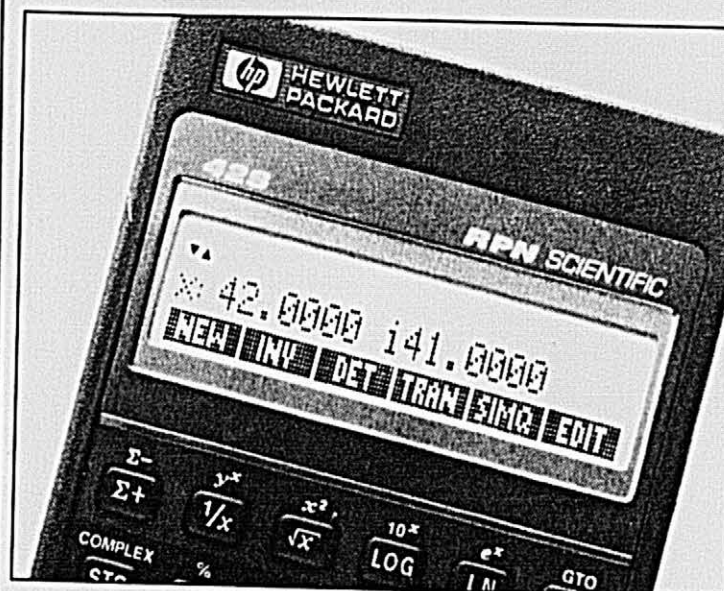


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## Central Control

Every once in a while, the Leaders of the Free World get the urge to remind the public how much guidance people really need. At these times, Central Control gives Central Information a ring, and pretty soon the public is apprised of the fact that it is wallowing in debauchery, desperate for leadership.

Just the last few months have seen a *Montréal Gazette* columnist bellowing that liberal voters are "uneducated" and not "socially competent," while another writer insisted that some politicians are just too "relentlessly intellectual," causing the eyes of the public to "glaze over."

A *Gazette* political cartoonist recently observed that "greed" is the word for our times. And according to writer George Will, the "exasperating aspect of mass democracy" is its "mundaneness."

Today's society is more politically alive than ever before.

Leading social critic Noam Chomsky has noted that there is more critical awareness in the West now than there ever was in the Sixties. Social consciousness is much deeper and broader, not limited to one social group (white middle class students) and not limited by the swaying of the hips of cultural gurus (rock stars).

Signs of increasing political awareness are numerous. In the Sixties, Vietnam war protests didn't pick up until mid-decade, ten years after the brutal US-led repression of Vietnamese nationalism had been launched, a decade during which 150 000 died. In contrast, when in 1981 the Reagan administration issued its Central America policy White Paper—which was widely interpreted as a declaration of war in El Salvador and Nicaragua—massive protests swept the country. The Reagan policy was shelved as a result.

Today hundreds of Canadian and American cities are "sister cities" in solidarity with Salvadoran, Nicaraguan and Guatemalan towns and villages, despite the undeclared war the US wages in Central America. Over 30 000 Nicaraguans and 120 000 other Central Americans have been killed since 1981 by the Sons of Reagan. Such widespread open rebellion against government policy is unprecedented in its irreverence.

But to hear Central Information tell it, dissent in the West is the realm of long-hairs and sentimentalists, lost in drug-stained remembrance of Woodstock, paganism and velvet fashions.

It is the age of pragmatism, we are told, the end of ideology. Even the hopelessly evil Soviet Union is coming around—joining the capitalist states in doddering through problems with the sobriety that comes with maturity.

Of course, it isn't at all clear, then, why Central Control speaks in the hushed voice of the "Vietnam syndrome." This nervous term, with its connotation of neural dysfunction, was first used by the Trilateral Commission, a think tank whose membership includes Jimmy Car-

ter, Walter Mondale, James Baker, MIT prof Samuel Huntington, and other prominent academics and bureaucrats.

The 1975 report of the Commission, gloomily entitled *The Crisis of Democracy*, worries about "value-oriented individuals," who dare to "challenge the existing structures of authority," undermining the effectiveness of indoctrination in universities. Huntington, an author of the paper, recalls with nostalgia the days when "[President Harry] Truman had been able to run the country with the cooperation of a small number of Wall Street lawyers and bankers."

As it happens, the masses never much liked Truman. His 1948 election saw only about half of the electorate at the polls, like all the presidential elections since then. Semi-annual elections for the US Congress draw only 30 per cent of voters, which is not surprising. In 1988, 20 per cent of the races for the House of Representatives were uncontested.

In Canada, university student elections rarely attract over 10 per cent of students, municipal elections regularly have 30 per cent turn-outs, while federal elections draw 70-75 per cent of voters. Even this compares poorly with European elections like those in Sweden, where 90 per cent turn out to vote.

If Central Information is right about the public's lack of moral fibre, it is unclear why governments must now keep much policy secret, out of the public eye. Again and again, we see the public is in fact very concerned about social issues, while the establishment is closed to all ethical issues.

This is what we saw during Contragate, which showed that Reagan's White Paper did in fact go through, albeit illegally, *à la covert*

war—not hidden, obviously, from its victims in Nicaragua, but rather, hidden from the public at home.

In Canada as well, Central Control often develops policy in secret and implements it with little public input, or even awareness. Notable examples are new Native programs, CSIS procedures, free trade, the planned purchase of nuclear submarines, and the national sales tax. Seventy five per cent of Canadians oppose the sales tax scheme, yet it continues. Eighty five per cent oppose cruise missile testing in the North, yet it continues. The pro-environment consensus has never been more solid, yet little is done.

The list goes on, although jar-



## FEIFFER



## LETTER

To the Daily:

Each year thousands of students arrive at McGill for the first time, and many of them, as the laws of probability would have it, are lesbian or gay. When I first came to McGill three years ago, I experienced for the first time the certain degree of acceptance that one often finds in a large city or at a university. At the time, however, I was neither "out" enough nor confident enough to contact a group like GALOM (Gay and Lesbians of McGill). My first exposure to what McGill and Montréal have to offer came from publications like the McGill student handbook and *The Montréal Mirror*.

I was very disappointed to see the lesbian and gay listings in this year's student handbook. The listings have been reduced from an entire chapter to a half page, and many of the listings are terribly outdated. I don't know why this year's listings were not very well prepared, so I will not blame anyone but myself, since I didn't offer to help with the preparation of the handbook. I would, however, like to correct the incorrect listings.

•Lambda Youth (3652 Aylmer)

no longer has an English-language group. The French-language group, Jeunesse Lambda (1199 de Bleury), continues to exist.

•The telephone number of Gay Info has been changed to 761-5225.

•The Garage has changed its name to L'Alternathèque and is no longer an exclusively gay bar.

•Key Club has changed its name to L'Extase and is no longer an exclusively gay bar.

•Poodles no longer exists.

•Sortie is no longer published.

This should not be taken to mean that the gay and lesbian community is dying out in Montréal, but only that it is constantly changing. Good places to find up-to-date information might be *The Montréal Mirror*, GALOM, or L'Androgyne bookstore on St. Laurent.

Finally, I hope to help organize a few interest groups at McGill for people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or otherwise interested. These will hopefully include:

•A discussion/coming out group for anyone interested.

•A gay studies group for those interested in sociological, historical, political, or literary pursuits.

•An AIDS information network.

Bill Dunn

U3 Linguistics

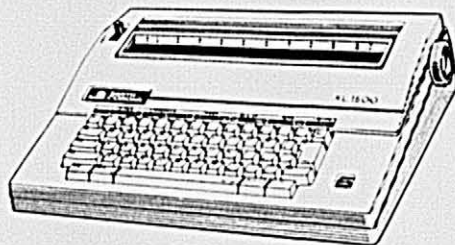


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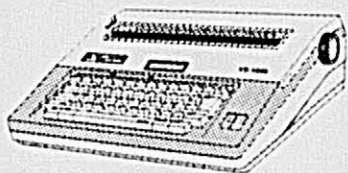
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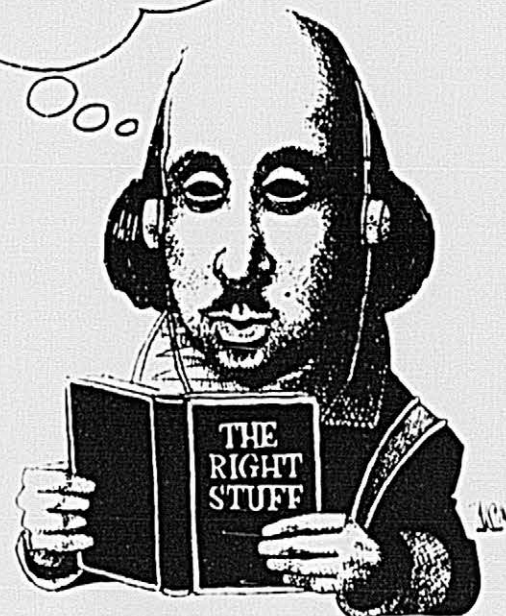
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McGill students: \$3.50 per day; \$2.50 for 3 consecutive days, \$2.25 for 4 or more consecutive days. McGill Faculty and Staff: \$4.50 per day. All others: \$5.00 per day. There is a 25 word limit. There will be a charge of 25¢ for each word over the limit. Boxed ads are available at \$4.00 per ad per day - no discounts on boxing. **EXACT CHANGE ONLY PLEASE.**

The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

## 341 - APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

1 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, bright, painted, heated, equipped, renovated kitchen, laundry facilities, on metro and 24 Buslines, close to all conveniences. Year lease 483-2729, 489-8119.

Room. Metro Lasalle, Non-Smoker. \$300/Mo. 769-3466 after 6 p.m.

Apartment to share. Very large and bright 6 1/2 in exciting neighbourhood (St. Urbain and Fairmount). Contact: Roussos at 398-4379 or 277-1695.

Close to Outremount. I would like to share a 7 1/2, Esplanade Street, \$295/month each. Private yards, October 1st, Michelle 272-1692 after 6:00 p.m.

## 343 MOVERS

Closed van. Will transport you and/or your goods safely. Long Distance and Local. Cheap Rates. Steve: 340-9470.

3/4 ton Econoline - available for moving - Alex, 324-3794.

## 350 - JOBS

Bartenders - Get yourself a very lucrative part-time job. The Master School of Bartending offers training courses and placement service. 2021 Peel Street (Peel Metro). 849-2828. (Student Discounts).

## 352 - HELP WANTED

SWENSEN'S is now hiring part-time help. All kinds of shifts available. Apply in person immediately. Swensen's, corner of St. Catherine & Mansfield.

## ATTENTION

LARGE quantities of Hotel Furniture consisting of beds, dressers, desks, lamps, carpets, etc. at Bargain Prices. Ask For Issie, Leaco Furniture Ltd. 100 Peel (corner Wellington).

**932-9111**

## 354 - TYPING SERVICES

Success to all students. Theses, Term papers, Resumes, Translations, Desktop Publishing, Editing, 20 years of experience. 7 days a week. \$1.50 double spaced. IBM. On McGill campus, Peel St., CALL Paulette Vigneault 288-9638.

Term papers, resumes, fast and efficient. 7 days a week Translation, Editing. \$1.50/double spaced. On Campus. Call Roxanne. 288-0016.

One-Day-Service. B Commerce background. Editing if required. Skilled with words. Excellent presentation. Improved mark guaranteed. Electronic Memorywriter. Academic papers, C.V.'s, Theses. 340-9470.

## 361 ARTICLES FOR SALE

IBM Compatible Computer for sale. 20 Megabytes with math co-processor. High resolution monitor, mouse and near-letter-quality printer included. \$1300 for everything. Call 487-4081.

A-1 Garage Sale held at Roslyn school, Westmount Ave. and Roslyn Ave., Saturday, Sept. 23rd, 10am - 4pm. Accumulated from over 100 fine homes. All proceeds go to Just for Kids foundation, The Montreal Childrens Hospital, Toys, Infant equipment, sporting

## BARTENDERS

Owners, Managers recommend our Basic and extensive Bartending and Mocktending courses  
**STUDENT DISCOUNTS**  
• Day, evening and Saturday classes  
• Job search assistance  
Certified Trade School  
Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec

2021 Peel Street  
**MASTER SCHOOL OF BARTENDING**  
Affiliated with Corby's distillery  
**849-2828**

goods, clothes, shoes, new & used, antiques and lots, lots more. If rain, will be held indoors.

Computer, rarely used: XT 10Mhz, 640K, 2 X 360K, 101 keyboard, multi-synch space monitor (Data Train). Includes DOS 3.3. Call 939-2777, Mon - Fri, 10am - 5pm. \$1200.00

## 374 - PERSONALS

Lonely? Bored? Need Someone to talk to? Or would you like to find out more about McGill Services? Call McGill Nightline 9pm - 3am everynight at 398-6246.

Frosty says...

"I need a beer to start the year."



Du Bist Deutsche? Super! Ich bin Montrealer und ich gern mit dir auf deutsch unterhalten. Ich bin student hier. Michel 276-1958.

German speaking student needed for conversation. I will gladly offer French and/or English conversation or tutorial in exchange. For more info., call Pierre 842-4003.

Sally says...

"Get a real life, Frosty."



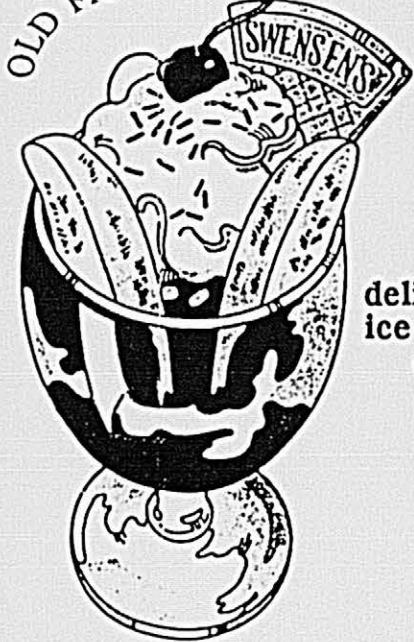
## 387 VOLUNTEERS

Do you like talking to people? Are you concerned about the McGill Community? Volunteers needed for McGill Nightline. Come to our volunteer information sessions: Tuesday, September 12th 1:00pm; Wednesday, September 13th, 3:00pm; Friday, September 15th 2:00 and 4:00 pm. Union 425.

Drug rehabilitation centre needs volunteers: provide support, animate group sessions, organize activities, etc. Training and supervision provided. Contact Linda, 931-2536.

# SWENSEN'S

MONTREAL'S FAVORITE  
OLD FASHIONED ICE-CREAM PARLOUR



**Strike It Rich!**  
Lots of Swensen's delicious old fashioned ice cream drenched all over with hot fudge and topped with a big gush of real whipped cream.

**10% Discount on any sitting down item with your student I.D.**  
Valid September 1, 1989 to March 30, 1990)

**930 St. Catherine West**  
Corner Mansfield

**SWENSEN'S IS NOW  
HIRING STUDENTS**

Glasses with Classes  
**SUPER SPECIALS**  
at Raouf Hakim

**FREE**  
Frame 2 for 1

Buy a frame with prescription glasses and with the purchase of the second pair of glasses get the second frame FREE

**FREE**  
Contact Lenses (Soft Daily)

with the purchase of a frame and prescription glasses at regular price

**SOFT CONTACT LENSES**

Daily Wear: \$99  
Extended Wear: \$139  
Tinted Lenses: \$169

Eye examination available by optometrist

**RAOUF HAKIM**  
3550 COTE DES NEIGES  
**932-2433**

je futonne, tu futonnes, il futonne.....

**chez FUTON 7<sup>e</sup> CIEL!**

### LA KOKOMO

sofa-lit AUTOMATIQUE  
base naturelle, noir ou blanche  
avec futon céleste double



seulement  
**\$349.**

### LA GEISHA

sofa-lit SEMI-AUTOMATIQUE  
base en érable et pin  
avec futon céleste double



seulement  
**\$249.**



### LA SAMURAI

sofa-lit 3 dans 1  
SEMI-AUTOMATIQUE  
base en érable et pin  
avec futon étoile



à partir de  
**\$189.**

\*HOUSSES EN STOCK A PARTIR DE \$39.

MONTREAL  
5160, rue St-Denis  
277-9385

MONTREAL  
1638, rue Sherbrooke O.  
937-2253

LAVAL  
103, boul. de la Concorde O.  
669-7887

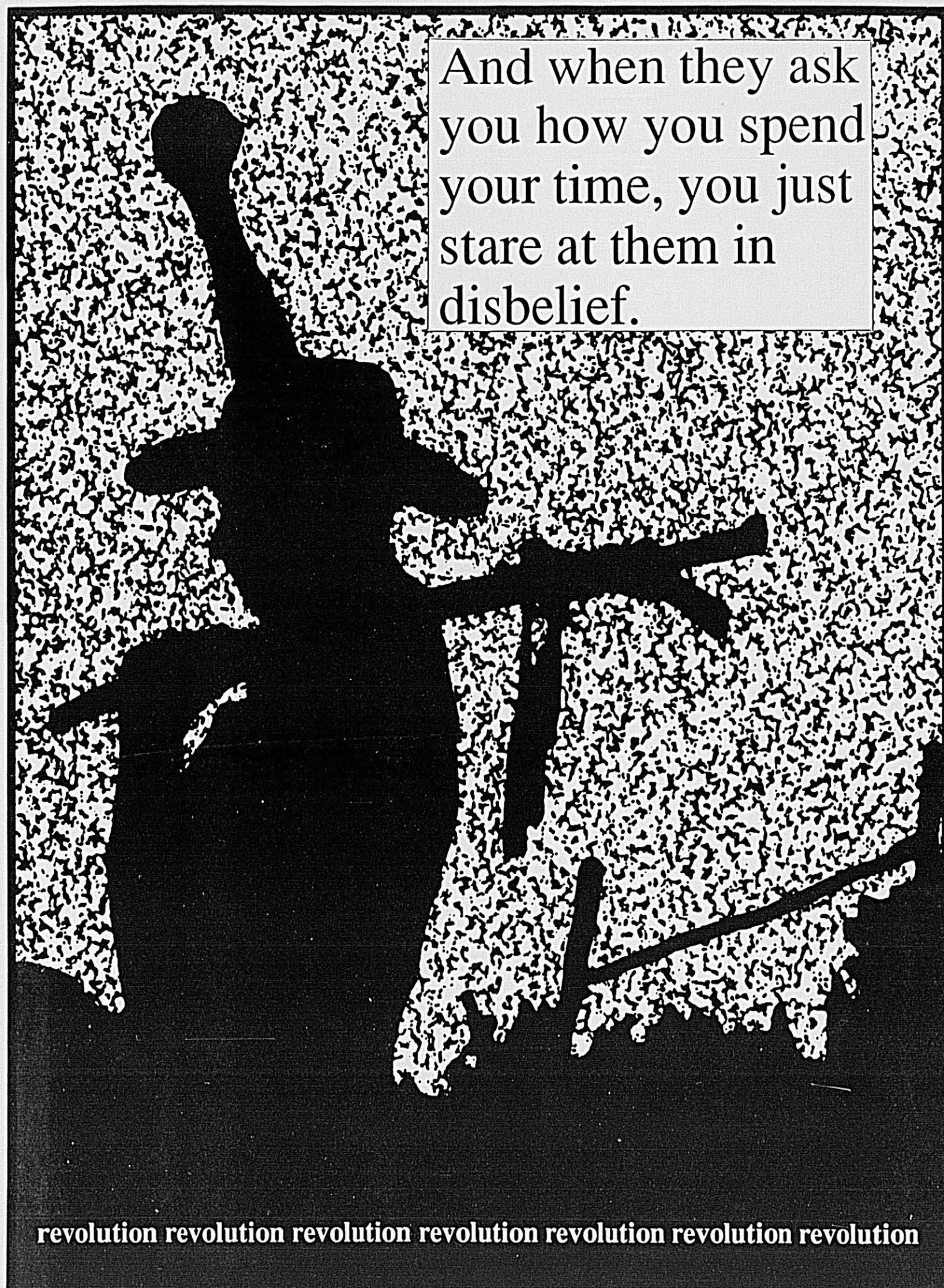
LONGUEUIL  
1505, rue Ste-Hélène  
677-8041

POINTE-CLAIRE  
Terrarium Plaza  
boul. Hymus  
694-1670

QUÉBEC  
Place des 4 Bourgeois  
999, rue de Bourgogne  
653-3153

ST-JÉRÔME  
527, rue St-Georges  
432-8018





**McGill Daily recruitment meeting**  
**Thursday, September 7**  
**Union B-03, 5 p.m.**